Weather
Threatening weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92.7 and the minimum 75.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.6 and 74.0.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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AUSTRIA IS GIVEN TIME IN WHICH TO DEAL WITH CHINA

Believed Questions Have To Do With Former Concessions

WANTS BOXER PAY

Request For Permission To Collect Based On Plea Of Poverty

CHINESE PROTEST

Likelihood Peking Will Not Sign; Council Discusses Silesia Strikes

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the signing of the Austrian Peace Treaty has been postponed at the request of the Austrians, who desire first to adjust certain matters with China. Though these have not been stated, it is understood that the Austrian Concessions in China are the principal subject on which Austria desires adjustment.

Wants To Collect Indemnity

Paris, August 19.—A Commission has been appointed to consider the question of Austrian interests outside Europe, of which the most important is the application made by the Austrian Republic for permission, on the ground of poverty, to collect from China the Austrian share of the Boxer Indemnity.

Report China May Refuse To Sign Austrian Treaty

China may even refuse to sign the Austrian Treaty, according to the Chinese press. The Cabinet has already cabled Messrs. Lu Chenghsiang and V. K. Wellington Koo to protest against the present form of the treaty. It is understood that all the five clauses in the Austrian treaty concerning China have been changed since the inauguration of the Austrian Republic.

Instead of the clause "Austria to return all the sums of money paid by China in respect to the Boxer indemnity," the provision that China should pay a portion of the balance of the indemnity to the new Austrian Republic is substituted.

Other Changes

Instead of the return by Austria of the concession in Tientsin to China as provided in the original draft, China will retain only the governmental properties after paying for the cost and allow private properties to be held by their original owners.

The provision that no claims for damages for the repatriation of Austrians and the confiscation of their properties shall be made against the Government of China is altered to read that the Government of China shall consider the payment of claims, such payment to be negotiated between China and Austria directly.

The fourth provision is that China shall treat Austrians just the same as other nationals without discrimination.

The remaining clause in the treaty revives the stipulations as set forth by the Sino-Austrian Treaties of 1902.

Silesia Strike Questions Taken Up By Council

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—The Supreme Council today considered reports from Warsaw on the subject of strikes in Silesia, which are affecting 70 percent of the industry. The strikes are attributed to German agitators.

Movement Spreading

London, August 19.—The strike movement in Upper Silesia is spreading. Ninety percent of the workmen are out and riots have broken out. The workmen's demands include abolition of the state of siege and reopening of the frontiers to prevent famine.

Occupation Probable

Paris, August 19.—It is stated the Supreme Council has asked the Allied military leaders to take steps to remedy the instability of the situation in Upper Silesia. Allied

(Continued on Page 4)

Report Maxim Gorky Killed By Bolsheviki

Maxim Gorky

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, August 17.—The Vorwaerts announces that Maxim Gorky, the famous Russian author, has been captured and shot by the troops of the notorious Bolshevik Peters.

AMERICAN RAIL STRIKES ARE REPORTED SETTLED

Workers On New York Subway And Elevated Expected To Return To Work

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, August 18.—The strike of the railway shopmen has ended.

Other Strikes End

New York, August 18.—A basis of settlement has been reached in the strike on the subway and elevated railways, both sides making concessions. The strike is expected to end abruptly.

The tie-up on the subway and elevated railways has held up the traffic in Manhattan and Bronx, where three million passengers are carried daily. The Mayor of New York is instituting a service of motor-buses. The War Department has lent 300 while private motor-cars are plying and charging nominal fares.

Anglo-Persian Treaty Not Favored In Paris

Stir Is Caused In Diplomatic Circles Where Agreement Is Being Criticised

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—The agreement negotiated by Great Britain with Persia causes considerable stir in Allied diplomatic circles in Paris. Deep disappointment is felt among the advocates of the League of Nations. Many diplomats are wondering whether President Wilson will recognise the accord as, in everything but name, Persia is now a British protectorate.

Meeting Will Discuss Waterways In France

Franco-American Congress To Meet At Tours To Take Up Inland Navigation

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—A Franco-American congress will open At Tours on September 21, for the purpose of discussing the utilisation of French water-ways from the point of view of navigation, power possibilities and the betterment of agriculture.

Daylight Saving Bill Repealed Over Veto

Measure Favored By Wilson Is Voted Down In Lower House Of American Congress

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, August 19.—The House of Representatives, disregarding the President's veto, has passed the Daylight Saving Repeal Bill by 223 votes to 101.

The Bill now goes to the Senate.

REVOLTS ARE REPORTED AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS OPPOSED TO DENIKIN

Radicals Said To Have Been Driven From Odessa And To Be Leaving Kief

UKRAINIANS ARE ADVANCING

Naval Battle Fought Between British And Radicals In Gulf Of Finland

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 18.—The War Office states that revolts against the Bolsheviks are reported from the whole area opposite the western portion of General Denikin's front. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of Odessa by the populace and peasants and to be evacuating Kief and the whole of the Ukraine.

The latter may be an optimistic conclusion but, in view of the success achieved by Grigorieff's bands and other anti-Bolshevik elements, there is little doubt the prospects of the Bolshevik cause in the Southern Ukraine are not very bright.

Ukrainians Near Kief

London, August 18.—Reuter's Agency learns that the United Ukrainian troops are continuing their advance towards Kief. They have completely cleared the district of Vinnitza of Red troops and quantities of munitions have been captured.

Armed peasants are expelling the Bolshevists from the Lower Dnieper district.

General Denikin's forces are marching down the Dnieper towards the Estuary. The Red troops are fighting bitterly at Mirgorod to cover their retirement westward of Kief.

British In Naval Battle

Helsingfors, August 19.—A naval battle occurred between the British and Bolshevist fleets in the Gulf of Finland yesterday evening. The Russian battleship Andrei Pervossanni, the Russian battle-cruiser Petropavlovsk, one Russian transport and one Russian guard-ship are reported to have been sunk. The British lost three motor-boats and eight officers and four men.

Stockholm, August 18.—The Svenska Dagblad confirms the report that the North-West Russian Government has signed an agreement with Esthonia for joint action against Petrograd, which is expected to begin shortly, and also recognising the independence of Esthonia.

Munitions For Kolchak

(*American Press Wireless*)

Washington, August 16.—(via San Francisco).—Munitions and stores for Kolchak's army in Siberia are being rushed to Vladivostok by the American Government. In addition to 45,000 rifles and several millions of rounds of ammunition that have already been sent from San Francisco, a large amount of additional equipment will go forward this week including a number of motor vehicles and more ammunition.

Rumanians Plan Drive

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, August 20.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—It is reported from Budapest via Geneva that the Rumanians are making great preparations for an offensive across the Dniester.

Venezuela Arrives From San Francisco

Pacific Mail Liner Brings Big Treasure Shipment And 48 Passengers

Bringing silver and gold bullion totalling G.$4,452,348 in value, 48 passengers for Shanghai, 331 bags of mail and 900 tons of cargo, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela arrived yesterday from San Francisco. It was said last night that the liner will leave for Manila this afternoon at three o'clock.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, returning from London; Dr. C. E. Lincoln, of St. John's University, accompanied by Miss Marcia Lincoln; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Himrod, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond C. Travis, Mr. Gordon Wilson, who comes here to join Andersen, Meyer and Company; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allan and Mr. Charles de Woody were among the passengers arriving.

Mr. W. H. Dean, former Shanghai manager for Messrs. Walter E. Olsen and Company of Manila, Mrs. W. C. Watts and Miss Emily Watts, wife and daughter of the captain of the U.S.S. Albany and Mrs. H. T. Daughtry, wife of the executive officer of the Albany, are among the passengers leaving for Manila.

Belgium Prepares For Visit Of Hundreds Of Thousands Of Tourists

Ruined Ypres prepares for sightseers.

Part of the ruined city of Ypres, Belgium, which is being prepared for the flood of tourists expected to visit the ruins of the ancient city. Signs have been erected requesting the tourists not to carry bits of ruins as souvenirs and warning of the danger of digging in the debris.

RUMANIANS AT BUDAPEST IN ACCORD WITH ALLIES

Paris Council Gets Report On Situation In Hungary From French General

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—The Council of Five has received a telegram from the French General Graziani, the Chief of the Inter-Allied Military Mission at Budapest, announcing that perfect accord exists between the mission and the Rumanian military command.

Request Is Opposed

Copenhagen, August 18.—M. Lovaczi, Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a note to German-Austria relative to the latter's request to the peace conference for authorisation to maintain order in West Hungary, protests against the step as endangering the friendly relations between German-Austria and Hungary. He says that the German-speaking population of Hungary, which—"is flesh of our flesh" can only be freed from the terrors of Bolshevism by the national troops sent thither.

Danube Is Re-opened

Budapest, August 17.—After months of patient labor, Admiral Troubridge's Danube Commission has reopened the navigation of the Danube from Ratisbon to the Black Sea. The last great difficulty was clearing a mine-field sown by Bela Kun between Pressburg and Baja. The Commission now controls the Danube and has forced the Rumanians to keep their hands off the Danube shipping. The steamer service between Budapest and Pressburg has been reopened and 500 tons of sugar are now going to Belgrade. Traffic is now normal on the Danube, which is bound to promote better relations between the seven countries bordering on the Danube.

VIENNA INVESTIGATING COUNT KAROLYI'S RICHES

His Sudden Acquisition Of Eleven Million Kronen Is Subject Of Inquiry

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, August 19.—A message from Vienna states that judicial proceedings have begun to investigate the circumstances of Count Karolyi, who had no funds before the Bolshevist regime, but after its overthrow crossed the frontier in possession of eleven million kronen.

Consul To Samoa Named By Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 21.—Li Fang, better known to foreigners as Ah-Lo, has been appointed Consul at Samoa.

Payment Of Rates Urged By Chamber

Circulars To Be Distributed By Chinese Commercial Body Today; Collection Better

Circulars urging Chinese ratepayers to pay taxes for this quarter and asking them to refrain from demonstrations against collectors will be circulated throughout the Settlement today by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, it was stated on good authority last night.

The action comes as the result of the conference between representatives of the Chamber and the British Consulate, following a previous meeting of a representative of the British Consulate and a member of the Municipal Council with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, it is learned.

Collections yesterday proceeded without any difficulty and both Chinese and foreign officials believe that there will no further clash between the Council and Chinese ratepayers.

Bomb At Great World Explodes Harmlessly

A glass rod stuffed with powder exploded under a stairway at the Great World on Avenue Edward VII last night but did no damage. The contrivance, similar to those used inside bombs made by Chinese, created a scare because dense clouds of smoke were emitted.

The missile was placed on the balcony overlooking Boulevard de Deux Republiques in the southwest corner of the Great World.

On Tuesday afternoon the manager of the big amusement palace received a threatening letter demanding money, he told French detectives who were working on the case last night. The letter will be sent to the French police headquarters this morning and a comparison will be made with similar communications now in the hands of the International Settlement department and found on members of the gang now in trial at the Mixed Court.

Word Is Received From French Aerobas

Goliath Is Believed To Have Landed In Sahara Desert Near Dakar

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 19.—The aerobus Goliath left Mogador on the 15th, and passed Port Etienne on the 16th but since has not been heard of. It is supposed that the machine has landed in the desert in the vicinity of Dakar.

Profiteering Bill Is Passed By Lords

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 18.—In the House of Lords the Profiteering bill passed its third reading.

MEXICO ASKED TO FIND FLIERS HELD BY BANDITS

Demand On Government Is Made By Washington; Ransom Will Be Paid

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, August 18.—The Government has called on Mexico to secure the immediate release of the two American aviators who have been captured by brigands.

The officials of the State Department announce that the ransom will be paid.

President Poincare In Alsace-Lorraine

Monument To Be Unveiled By Him To Memory Of Hostages Shot By Germans

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—President Poincare has left Paris for an eight days' visit to Alsace-Lorraine. He will unveil a monument at Burzvillsi to the memory of the hostages shot by the Germans and confer the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Strasburg, Phalsburg and Bitche.

American Builders Get French Contract

New York Firm To Erect 2,000 Dwellings In Devastated Areas Of France

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, August 18.—The French Government has contracted with a big firm in New York for the erection of 2,000 dwellings in the devastated regions of France.

Secretary Of Navy Leaves For Honolulu

Dreadnought New York With Four Destroyers Taking Daniels To Visit Islands

(*American Press Wireless*)

Los Angeles, August 16.—The Dreadnought New York with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels aboard with four destroyers left Friday for Honolulu. The Secretary of the Navy will inspect the Pearl Harbor Naval base at Honolulu.

Prince Of Wales Greeted At Halifax

(*Reuter's Service*)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 18.—The Prince of Wales landed here today and was received by the Lieut.-Governor, military and naval officials and the usual enthusiastic crowds. The route was lined by war veterans.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE COURSE IS MAPPED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Premier In Address Deals With Industries And Trade Of Empire

NEEDS INDICATED

Increased Production Only Remedy For Adverse Trade Balance

REFERS TO LABOR

Absence Of Reference To Ireland Subject Of Press Comment

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 18.—Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon the Premier dealt with the country's trade and industrial position.

He complained that some people expected industry and production to be normal as soon as the war was over. These did not realise the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance. The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was £40,000 millions. How could the world return to normal immediately that expenditure was over? It would take just as long to adapt the machinery of the workshops of the country to peace as it took to turn them to war.

The Premier mentioned that among the paralysing elements for trade immediately after the war was the fact that contractors are shy of orders owing to the rising prices of material, of which there was a shortage, and also the shortage of labor and transport. The difficulties however are now over. A total of 3½ millions of men have been demobilised, of whom only 350,000 have not been absorbed in industry, so contractors could safely launch out without the ice cracking under them.

Concerning Trade Balance

He emphasised the fact that the adverse balance of trade must be faced because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade, indeed without increasing it. Our adverse balance of trade before the war was £150 millions; now it was £800 millions. That chasm must be bridged because at the bottom of it was (?).

He reminded the House there had been an almost sensational decrease of output, which was now less than ever in every branch of production except agriculture. We are spending more and producing less.

Take coal. Before the war 287 million tons were produced annually. This year, at the present rate the figure would be 200 millions, despite the greater number of men employed today. A ton of coal cost 10/- to raise in 1913; today it cost 26/-. That was not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles but it handicapped us in other countries, where production is greater and cheaper. No tariff could remedy this.

The Premier also emphasised the difficulties due to exchange, pointing out that the sovereign today is worth less than 17/6 in America, which is due to the fact that we are not paying for our imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country.

World Suffers Shell Shock

The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties of transition from war to peace and also the readapting of machinery to peace partly owing to the lack of labor and also the fact that everybody's nerves are jaded and torn after the strain of the war. Everybody was complaining of everybody else; some complained of Providence; but these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell shock on a big scale.

One of the arguments in favor of reducing hours had been that it

would not involve a reduction of output. The fact was there had been a reduction of output in almost mathematical proportion to the diminution of hours. The deliberate slowing down of unconfined workers was evidence of it. Employers and managers stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory that the less you worked the more work there was for everybody. Deliberately to reduce output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. The absolute necessity of everybody pulling together must be brought to the whole country in order to enable the people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which is depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation.

Position Of Labor

But Labor said, "We realise the need for production and we do not believe in direct action, but we are human and cannot work with a will unless conditions are fairer and more satisfactory."

"We must," said the Premier, "examine that attitude honestly and squarely, not in a spirit of resentment but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war." He appealed to employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit. "We must demonstrate to the world the traditional power of the British in solving difficulties without resort to anarchy and merely by an appeal to common-sense and an innate spirit of fair play."

The Premier admitted that before the war hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for, but labor's gains during the last two or three years had been enormous. The average wages had more than doubled, and their hours diminished by four a week. The war had taught our soldiers that positions are easier to capture than to retain: that was a lesson for labor, who had captured more advanced positions during the war than ever before.

Agreement On Hours

He announced the Joint Industrial Council had come to an agreement concerning hours and wages which would be embodied in a bill to be introduced tomorrow. Substantially, the bill meant a 48-hour week, with few exceptions, and a living-wage in all industries. He urged steps to humanise industry by seeking co-operation with the workers regarding conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the Government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey report. However, the Government had accepted the policy of state purchase of mineral rights and coal and proposed that a fund be raised out of royalties to improve housing and the general amenities of the miners.

London, August 18.—In the House of Commons, the bill mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George tonight, regulating a 48-hours' week, passed its first reading. It includes all occupations except a few like domestic servants, seamen and agriculturists.

Sankey Plan Fails

The reason for Justice Sankey's recommendation for the nationalisation of the mines, namely that it would produce harmony between the employers and the workers, had been falsified by the recent Yorkshire strike, which was against the State. Moreover, the State ran the railways, yet the results had not been harmonious. However, the Government had accepted in principle that there was need for the unification and reorganisation of the mines in order to reduce working and management charges. This could be done by dividing the country into areas, in each of which labor should be amalgamated for a limited period and the workers should be represented on a body controlling the policy of each area. The government was preparing a scheme on these lines.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the interim trade policy of trade restrictions would definitely terminate on September 1. They had been retained as a shield of industries during demobilisation and the transition from war to peace. The only result of maintaining them after September 1 would be artificially to increase prices which were already too high.

The Premier announced that the Government would take effective measures against dumping. The Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports except under licence of the products of these industries and preventing excessive imports of such products. Where the import prices were lower than here, an import duty would be charged for licences. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community.

The test whether an industry was unstable would be whether it was essential for the war; whether the war had revealed an inadequate supply of such goods; whether the Government had to foster it during the war; whether if Government support was withdrawn the industry could maintain itself at the level of production during the war and whether it had been shown to be essential for the life of the nation.

Water Power Scheme

The Government would also submit a scheme for the utilisation of the water-power of the country for industrial purposes. The Premier emphasised the importance of fostering Imperial trade, not with a view to increasing our trade but from the important standpoint of Empire civilisation. He had several communications from statesmen of the Dominions upon the importance of fostering Imperial trade by improving communication between the Dominions and the Mother Country and also between India and the Mother Country and chiefly in quickening transport. An Imperial Investigation Commission would be constituted representing the British and Dominions' Governments and also commercial interests with a view to carrying out a scheme to improve and increase trade between the Dominions, India and the Motherland by improving the communications of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he hoped that Peace would be ratified at the beginning of September. Till then it would be recklessness to reduce the army to a peace footing. He mentioned that the delay in the peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey was owing to the fact that they were waiting to know whether America was prepared to share in guaranteeing the protection of peoples who if unprotected, would be subject to terrorism, plunder and murder.

The Turkish Question

The future of the British Empire depended on the Turkish Question. The Government had received appeals from all quarters, including the conference of the International at Lucerne, not to withdraw the British troops from the Caucasus; while the inhabitants had also appealed to the same effect, a fact of which he was proud.

There were also other places from which we could not withdraw all our troops at present, but he promised that the Army Estimates were being examined on the basis that the great menace in Europe was at an end: hence considerable reductions could be effected. They must remember however that a soldier's pay had trebled and the cost of material doubled.

The greatest economy could be effected if the great nations which promoted the League of Nations trusted it. If they increased their armaments the League was a sham. Those who believed in it most must trust it most. Great Britain was ready to trust it: let others do likewise.

Referring to the attacks on the Government he asked: "Is it wise, fair or generous, when all systems of government are being challenged, to give democracy the impression that the Government is guilty of nothing but mistakes, scandals, and inefficiency—putting nothing on the credit side?" The Premier concluded by declaring that with a clear eye, steady hand and willing heart the Ship of State would reach calmer and bluer water.

Views Of London Press Given On Premier's Speech

London, August 19.—Neither the tariff-reform members nor the free-traders in the Lobby were satisfied with the Premier's statement on future trade policy. Both demand clearer definitions of dumping and key industries and the action of the Board of Trade in carrying out its licensing powers will be closely watched.

The Daily Telegraph is disappointed at the absence of any reference to Ireland and other topics, but chiefly at the failure to recognise the strength of the demand in all responsible quarters for a reduction of public expenditure. It says:

"This shielding of departmental prodigality will spoil the effect of the Premier's warnings concerning the financial position of the nation."

The Daily Telegraph welcomes the bold, imaginative sketch of industrial policy, the refusal of the nationalisation of the mines and the sensible and modest trade proposals.

The Daily Graphic remarks that the country expected a more precise statement concerning a reduction of Government expenditure, not an announcement of new spheres of government activity.

Sees Pledges Redeemed

The Daily Chronicle comments that, though he did not deal with all the topics the critics have pressed on his notice, the Premier fairly redeemed his pledges when last he addressed the House of Commons when he clearly indicated that he would not make a further statement before the recess.

The Journal hopes his appeal will bridge the differences between employers and employed and will not go unheard.

The Daily News remarks that the Premier's speech was not merely disappointing but gravely disquieting. He insisted on the need for commercial confidence but an indispensable condition for the restoration of that confidence is the enunciation of a bold constructive government policy, instead of which the Government offers a series of suggestions on which they will be glad to hear the opinion of the Commons in two months' time.

The Daily Express says that the Premier's survey was keen, his policy sound: but with regard to economies it is his duty to set an example with public expenditure.

Morning Post Critical

The Morning Post remarks that Mr. Lloyd George, despite his warnings, does not appear seriously to intend decreasing expenditure. With regard to trade policy, he proposes to supersede a system of licenses by a new system of protection even more arbitrary, capricious and unscientific. We can conceive nothing better calculated to paralyse industry and commerce.

The Times says that the utterance is disappointing. The special pleading failed to command attention and the Premier left many matters unsettled.

The Daily Mail comments that the Premier's speech leaves the nation in a state of uncertainty. No new proposals are made except concerning the mines: we are told in the plainest terms we are standing on the edge of a chasm but all action is postponed and the new commercial policy and Imperial trade scheme remain in the realm of suggestion.

Fast Time Is Made By Chinese Firemen In Efficiency Test

Remarkable Records At Rescue Drill Held Yesterday At Hongkew Station

Remarkable records were made by Chinese firemen who competed in the efficiency test at Hongkew Station yesterday. Two men from the Hongkew Division raced ten feet to a ladder truck, climbed a 40-foot ladder, picked up a dummy on the roof of the station 20 feet from the top of the ladder and carried it back to the starting point in 58 and 60 seconds respectively. The dummy weighed 154 pounds.

Of the 26 firemen who competed, 22 men accomplished the feat inside of 90 seconds. Thirteen did it in less than one-and-a-quarter minutes. Six of the first ten men were from the Hongkew Division.

Hongkew took the first two prizes with a man from Central Station placing third. The latter's time was 60 1-5 seconds. Men from Central finished third, fourth and sixth.

Messrs. Ed. White and J. A. Macray, members of the Municipal Council, attended the drill. Mrs. White presented the prizes.

Church Bill Passed In House Of Commons

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—(Delayed in transmission).—The House of Commons has passed the Third Reading of the Church Bill.

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CHINA MERCHANTS' LOSES BY KIANGKWAN DECISION

Judgment Holds Ill-Fated Str. Was To Blame And Company Must Pay Damages

Judgment was rendered in the Kiangkwan naval inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Admiralty House by the full Naval Court appointed by the President over a year ago. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., owners of the ill-fated Kiangkwan which was sunk a year ago last April near Hankow after a collision with the Hupeh Government gunboat Chutsai, was ordered to pay all damages and expenses incurred by the Hupeh Government, owners of the gunboat, on account of the collision as well as the inquiry.

Captain Chao Ching-yao of the Chutsai was declared not guilty, but the Court suggested that he be given suitable punishment by his superior officers for not giving the victims of the sinking ship proper assistance.

The rendering of the judgment yesterday concluded, at least for the present, one of the longest drawn out cases ever heard here, lasting over 40 sessions and consuming over a year's time.

After giving the decision, President Shen Shou-kwen of the Naval Court, stated that copies will be forwarded to the parties concerned today and that any party or parties dissatisfied with the judgment may file petitions within ten days setting forth the grounds for a rehearing, in accordance with the Admiralty rules.

It is understood that the China Merchants' company, which had previously withdrawn from the case, will not only ask for a rehearing but will also request the Peking authorities to appoint a new Court for the inquiry, contending that the present Court is prejudiced. At the same time the company, the original claimant of the case, will negotiate directly with Peking to indemnify the company as well as the dependants of those whose lives were lost at sea. According to the Chinese press, the Cabinet has already decided to make an award to the company.

Present in the Court yesterday were Mr. Cheng Pao-ching, who succeeded Captain Hsu Chi-hsiang, the newly appointed Shipping Law Compiler, as the Judge Advocate; Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the Hupeh Government; Flag Officer Huang Shao-hsu and Secretary Hsu Wen-tseng. Mr. J. G. Priestwood, representing Captain Chao Ching-yao, arrived late on account of an automobile breakdown. No representative for the China Merchants' was present.

A translation of the full text of the judgment follows:

"Chao Ching-yao is not guilty, but he failed to render proper assistance to the victims of the Kiangkwan, so he should be given suitable punishment by his superior officers.

"As regards the civil claim, since the merchant vessel Kiangkwan was navigating not on its proper course, its owner, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., is accordingly ordered to pay all damages sustained by the gunboat Chutsai as a result of the collision and the expenses incurred by the representatives of the Hupeh Province in attending the inquiry."

Yesterday's trial took on the aspect of a court martial in accordance with the stipulations of the Presidential Mandate. A detachment of 20 troops formed a military cordon in front of the gate and in the courtyard during the rendering of the decision. The full Court stood at attention when the President slowly read his judgment. The text was translated by Mr. Chen Yung-ling, interpreter for Mr. Musso.

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9.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
10.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on silver savings accounts.
11.—Interest at 5 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
12.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1.—or more.
13.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100.— or more.
14.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

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Particulars Are Announced Regarding New Union Club

Anglo-American-Chinese Business Men's Organisation To Open Quarters In Chartered Bank Building

Further particulars regarding the newly formed Union Club of China, founded in order to bring British, American and Chinese business men into closer friendship and provide means for more frequent social intercourse, are contained in the following statement issued by Mr. E. M. Gull, acting secretary of the Club:

The Union Club of China is a business men's club formed to facilitate and widen British, American and Chinese social relations which hitherto have lacked either a unifying or radiating center. Membership is open to heads of, or partners in, firms of British, American or Chinese nationality; to their heads of departments and to directors and managers of companies. The conditions of membership are:

(1) Election by the Committee after recommendation by the Chamber of Commerce of the nationality of the candidate.

(2) Possession of a share of Taels 250 in the Company—the Union Proprietary Ltd.—formed to own the property of the Club (which from the nature of its constitution has no individual nationality).

(3) Payment of a monthly subscription of $10.

Shares may be held either by individuals or by companies or firms on behalf of individuals, but in the latter case one share has to be held by companies or firms in respect of each member of its management or staff who is a member of the Club. Nobody can become a member of the Club merely by purchasing a share. The first condition of membership is election by the Committee, the submission of a name for election implying readiness to acquire a share.

The Committee for the first year of the Club's existence is as follows:

Chinese—Messrs. Chu Pao-san (Ningpo Commercial Bank); Pan Ching-poo (Jardine, Matheson and Co.); Chun Bing-him (A. R. Burkill and Sons).

American—Messrs. T. F. Cobbs (British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.); G. H. Dollar (The Robert Dollar Co.); W. C. Sprague (The Standard Oil Co. of New York).

British—Messrs. A. W. Burkill (A. R. Burkill and Sons); H. H. Girardet (Reiss and Co.); H. G. Simms (North China Insurance Co. Ltd.).

The President of the Club during its first year is Mr. John Johnstone, the Vice-Presidents being Mr. T. F. Cobbs and Mr. Chu Pao-san. On this point a word of explanation is necessary. The constitution of the Club provides that after the election of the Committee—three of whom must be British, three American and three Chinese—the members shall proceed to elect three committeemen, one of British, one of American and one of Chinese nationality, to hold between them the offices of president and vice-presidents for the ensuing year. The three so elected are then to decide which of them is to become president, the remaining two becoming vice-presidents. This method was decided on as being the most likely to ensure an equal distribution of authority in the Club among the three nationalities represented, and as the conception of the Club originated with the British or was, at all events, first formulated by them, and in particular by Mr. John Johnstone, who worked hard in its foundation, his name appears as the Club's first president, though the duties of the position will, temporarily, be performed by Mr. H. H. Girardet, the acting chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

Diplomatic, judicial or consular officials of high rank are eligible for honorary membership as also are naval or military officers of corresponding rank, their election to be decided by a unanimous vote of at least seven members of the committee. The committee also has power to elect as visiting member of the Club any gentleman not ordinarily resident in Shanghai who is of such standing as would qualify him for election as an ordinary member, the same provisions as to ballot applying as in the case of ordinary members. Neither honorary nor visiting members have to be shareholders in the proprietary company, but the latter will pay the monthly subscription.

Quarters At Chartered Bank

The Club will be an up-to-date institution, with temporary quarters in the Chartered Bank. It will be open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. so that any or all meals can be served at the convenience of the members. Intended mainly for the use of business men, it aims to become their social center and it is expected that Anglo-American-Chinese lunches and dinners will become a feature of its life.

Mr. L. Bliss, lately acting secretary of the Country Club, has been appointed foreign secretary to the Club, and Mr. Chang Nieh-yun will act as Chinese secretary in an advisory capacity. Temporarily I am acting as secretary to the Proprietary Company, and enquiries should be sent to me at the company's offices, No. 1 The Bund. As already stated, the company has been formed to own the Club which from the nature of its constitution has no individual nationality. The China (Companies) Order-in-Council of 1915, Article 8, provides that the majority of the Directors of a China Company must be British subjects, and had the Club been registered as a company the committee would have been in the position of directors and would, therefore, have had to have a British majority. This would have made impossible the present eminently equitably arrangement of three committeemen from each nationality, and accordingly it was decided to form the Proprietary Company—as the Memorandum and Articles of Association state.

(1) "to provide a Club House and other conveniences for the use of the members of the Union Club of China....and of any Club established in succession thereto and to furnish and maintain the same to be used by the members of the said Club and their friends either gratuitously or upon such terms as shall be agreed upon and generally to do whetever may seem best calculated to promote the interests of the Club and in particular to lend money to or subsidise the Club."

The present intention is that the Proprietary Company should charge the Club such reasonable rent for the Club premises as will enable the Proprietary Company to pay a small dividend upon its capital. If it is not found necessary to expend the capital of the Proprietary Company in the purchase of premises the capital will be invested and the means of paying a dividend will be provided in this way.

The fact that the majority of the Directors of the Company are British will not in any way affect the management of the Club, for they have no voice in the management of the Club's affairs, which are entirely controlled by the Members and the Committee.

E. M. GULL.
Acting Secretary of the Union Club Proprietary Ltd.,
Shanghai, August 20, 1919.

RED CROSS WAREHOUSES AT VLADIVOSTOK FILLED

Tremendous Stores Of Supplies From American Centers Have Been Received

Vladivostok, Siberia, August 2.—The American Red Cross has enough blankets in Vladivostok to keep all Siberia under cover.

This was the assertion made recently by one of the Red Cross warehousemen in this city as he surveyed the great row of warehouses that border the bay at the naval compound where the A.R.C. has its headquarters. One entire warehouse is crammed to the roof with bales of blankets, while a good portion of another warehouse is filled high with others.

That the intention of the Red Cross is to warm the inhabitants, is evinced by a glimpse of the general warehouses where there are thousands of cases of sweaters, over 5,000 cases of sox and equally many of mufflers and helmets. There are thousands of cases of warm underwear, woollen suiting, bathrobing, paper lined vests, vests made of kid gloves. All this and more they have provided to ward off the dread "fifty below zero" that terrorises all Siberia.

Blankets, woolen material and most of the warm underwear were bought by the Red Cross at contract, but sweaters, socks, and all the knit goods were made in the various Red Cross chapters of the United States, Hawaii and the Orient. That the latter are still faithful to the fine work they started when the country was plunged in war, is evidenced by the splendid lot of knitted garments and other things that pour into Vladivostok with every transport. Quality and quantity keep up to the first high standards, while the steady stream goes on unremittingly.

It is interesting to note the different things that come from the different parts of the world to this cold country. From the Japan chapter there recently arrived thousands of hand warmers. The Chefoo chapter sent padded pongee vests. From another part of China came thick padded suits of blue guaranteed to keep out any Arctic breeze. The Philippines chapter shipped quantities of muslin underwear that has been a godsend during the summer months, along with many cases of girls' and women's dresses. The Shanghai chapter has specialised on comfort bundles, each bundle containing a knit sweater, two suits of underwear, two pairs of light weight socks for summer, and a comfort kit filled with small miscellaneous articles. These bundles were primarily intended for the Yankee doughboys but many have been given out to the Czech soldiers, to their great delight and gratitude.

The Hawaii chapter and the San Francisco chapter share honors over the most wonderful layettes for refugee babes, as well as surgical dressings and sweaters. The Northwestern Division, with Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Everett, Walla Walla and Astoria, are sending knit goods, coats, vests, raincoats and ready made clothing. Los Angeles has made a specialty of women's clothing—a sadly needed article in Siberia. Cincinnati, Washington, D.C., Westmoreland County, Penn., St. Paul, and Baltimore are shipping everything from layettes to comfort kits.

Although some of the chapters are still shipping second hand clothing, where that has all been forwarded a great many are pitching in and making new garments to tide a shivering people over the Winter.

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Final Argument Is Heard In Hongkew Riot Action

Case Brought Against Council By Widow Of Japanese Victim Concluded In Court Of Consuls

Final argument was heard yesterday by the Court of Consuls in the Tls. 15,000 damage suit brought against the Municipal Council by Suye Harayama, widow of the Japanese draper who was killed during the Hongkew disturbances of last year. Mr. D. Siffert and Mr. Th. Raaschou sat to hear the case and Mr. W. S. Fleming and Mr. N. C. Home presented the closing argument for the plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Wright closing for the defendants.

In summing up the case for the plaintiff Mr. Fleming quoted extensively from cases under the laws of various countries to support the contention that the wife and adopted child of the deceased were entitled to both compensatory and exemplary damages, maintaining that negligence on the part of the defendants had been shown and contending also that the plaintiff was entitled to compensation for the loss of her husband's society and comfort as well as for the loss of support incurred through his death. This was counsel's understanding of the application of the law in the United States, in Scotland, in France and in many continental countries.

Mr. Fleming stated that the draper had $10,000 invested in his business, of which $8,500 was borrowed money, $1,500 having been supplied by himself. About $2,000 had been spent in fitting up the place, which had been going about eight months. It was now about to be closed up, the plaintiff being unable to carry on and the margin of capital having been wiped out. The sales before the death of the proprietor, Mr. Fleming said, had a gross total of $1,900 monthly with a profit of $400 and a net clearance, after deducting running expenses of the household, of $200 a month. The shop was about to be closed out and the assets would, of course, be taken by the creditors who had supplied the capital. In view of all the circumstances counsel submitted that the sum of Tls. 15,000 which was asked was not too much and he also submitted that they were entitled to costs of counsel and court.

In reply Mr. Wright stated that it was difficult to know just what to say. It was only the latter portion of Mr. Fleming's argument, concerning the estimates of the draper's business, which bore on the case. The question of what compensation should be given depended solely upon the earning capacity of the deceased. Counsel reminded the court that the defense of the Council denied any negligence and stated that it was not possible for Mr. Fleming to ask the court to assume that Harayama's death was caused by the negligence of anybody. It could not go further than that the man had actually died and, having died, the point for consideration was what pecuniary loss the widow suffered and what would constitute a fair and just compensation.

Mr. Wright said that Mr. Fleming's figures on the business of the shop did not correspond to figures which had been furnished him by the police. According to his information the shop was a small one and he could not accept opposing counsel's statement that the capital was $10,000. His information was that the stock in the shop at the time of the proprietor's death was valued at about $3,000 and now stood at about $600. As regarded monthly gross takings of $1,900, this he also challenged. From a similar shop information had been given that the takings were about $300 and that the net profit was about 25 percent of that, or around $90 per month. Mr. Wright stated that he did not see that the proceedings had gone much further than before they had begun and that it was the duty of the plaintiff to give some material evidence whereby the court could arrive at the compensation due. This the plaintiff had not done. The Council believed that the sum of $1,000 was a generous offer and this amount had been tendered.

Mr. Home then spoke, bringing further argument to bear on the point that the plaintiff was not only entitled to remuneration for pecuniary loss suffered but also for loss of consort and as punitive damages. He submitted that the damages should be to such an extent as to make such occurrences no more possible. There could be no certain basis of damages to go on, Mr. Home said, and quoted precedents in such case, but there were certain factors to be taken into account and counsel asked that they be so and declared that under these circumstances the amount of claim was not disproportionate to the widow's loss.

Austria Gets Time To Deal With China

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation of the district appears probable.

Coal Famine Result

Vienna, August 18.—Owing to the coal famine resulting from the miners' strike in Silesia, all the express trains in German-Austria have been cancelled.

Note Is Discussed

Paris, August 18.—The Supreme Council today considered an Austrian Note complaining of the aggression of Magyar and Rumanian troops in West Hungary, which the Peace Treaty assigned to Austria.

Reports To Be Given On Austrian Proposals

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, August 20.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The various commissions whose task it is to prepare the reply to the Austrian counter proposals are nearing the end of their labors. The co-ordination committee has now received the conclusions of all the commissions except that appointed to draft the clauses with regard to the renunciation by Austria of her interests outside Europe. The latter commission met yesterday morning. The co-ordination committee, which also met yesterday, both morning and afternoon, is composed as follows:

President, M. Jules Cambon; France; Mr. Headlam Morley, Great Britain; Mr. Woodsley, United States; General Vanutelli, Italy; Mr. Adachi, Japan.

It is thought that the Austrian Delegation will be in possession of the Entente reply by the beginning of next week and that it will have to accept definitely within a few days.

The Supreme Council met yesterday afternoon, M. Stephen Pichon presiding. The Conference has received two notes from the Bulgarian Delegation. One deals with the subject of Western Thrace, and is based on historic and economic considerations. The other concerns measures of a military order demanded in Bulgaria. The inter-Allied commanders, especially as regards the military measures to be taken, will agree upon the policy to be pursued.

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Sir Ernest Moir

American engineers, drilling for oil on the estate of Lord Cowdray in England, succeeded in discovering the first commercial oil well in England. The photograph shows Sir Ernest Moir, partner in the oil interests with Lord Cowdray.

Senate Expedites Work

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, August 16 (via San Francisco).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to expedite consideration of the Peace Treaty. Consideration of possible amendments will begin Wednesday.

London Share Market Freed Of Restrictions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, August 21.—A firm of stock-brokers in London cables that all restrictions on dealings in shares have been removed, excepting enemy-owned shares.

RESIGNATIONS ENDANGER PEKING'S PEACE PLANS

South Has Not Yet Accepted Nomination Of Wang Yi-tang As Chief Delegate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 18.—It is understood that five members of the Domestic Peace Conference, namely, Messrs. Wang Kuo-min, Shih Yu, Hsu Fu-su, Wang Yu-ling and Wu Ting-chang have submitted their resignations; and apart from the first unofficial intimation no definite acceptance of Mr. Wang Yi-tang's nomination has been received from the South. The Mission will probably be delayed.

The Military Governors of the Canton Administration have telegraphed urging the Government to appoint Messrs. C. T. Wang, C. C. Wu and Dr. Wellington Koo as representatives of China for the League of Nations.

According to the Chinese Press Mr. Chen Lu will be appointed Chinese Minister at Paris as soon as Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang returns to China. Mr. Lu will probably leave Europe as soon as the Austrian Peace Treaty is signed.

The Chinese Press also says that as soon as peace with Germany is proclaimed by mandate Germans in China will be treated as citizens of a non-treaty Power, in accordance with the mandate issued last April; that German soldiers now in custody and Germans charged with espionage will be deported before the end of the year; while the regulation forbidding German citizens from travelling in China or changing their places of abode will be cancelled by proclamation.

BRITISH STEAMER LINES MAY TAKE TO OIL FUEL

Experiments May Be Made By Several Companies In Next Year

London, July 5.—It may be expected that within the next year or so the principal British passenger steamship companies will have made their maiden venture with oil fuel.

Some definite reports have been circulated with regard to one or two of these concerns, but on former occasions such statements have been denied by the companies whose names were given. However, events which have recently happened point only to one thing.

The advantages of oil fuel are by now clear to all boards of large steamship companies; and the comparatively low prices at which certain sorts of oil fuel suitable for burning under boilers can be obtained are favorable to the change being made either now or in the near future. It was recently pointed out that the bogey before the steamship company converting its vessels from coal to oil was the fear that the production of oil fuel in large quantities would be in few hands, which could soon raise the market against the consumer. That danger still exists; and it rests with the directors of each particular company to circumvent it.

As against this solitary obstacle to the adoption of oil fuel there are quite a group of threatening factors with regard to coal. The German passenger steamship lines will be on the scene again, cutting into the Atlantic and other trades, as soon as they can build or buy a sufficient number of first-class vessels. With their customary farsightedness these lines will beyond all doubt be run on an oil fuel basis.

Oil requires less bunker space than coal for a given mileage. It can be carried in double bottoms, where coal cannot be carried. The space thus liberated can be filled with cargo and thus made a source of revenue. Bunkering with oil can be carried out quickly, even in darkness, and with almost absolute cleanliness. There is practically no stoking required with oil fuel, so that the number of stokers can be reduced to a minimum, thus considerably diminishing the charge on the owners in this particular. Apart from its thermal capacity, oil is much more economical than coal, as an oil burner can be shut off immediately its use is no longer required, and steam can be raised much more quickly with oil than coal.

TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS

When baby's teeth are coming through is a time of worry to many mothers. The little one's gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him.

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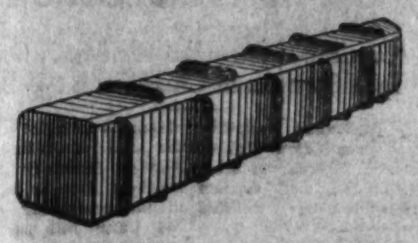

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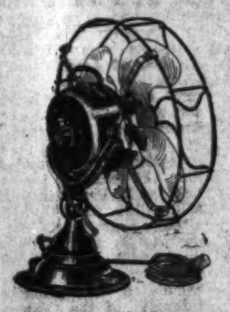

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SERIES WITH JAPANESE WILL START ON SUNDAY

Locals To Play Picked Team Three Games For Settlement Title

Shanghai and a picked team of Japanese players will start a three game series Sunday afternoon, final arrangements having been made yesterday. The Japanese nine is made up of the stars from 20 Japanese clubs playing in the Hong League and should be strong.

The first game Sunday will start at three o'clock and will be followed by a game between the coolies and a picked team of Shanghai youngsters.

Wilmington Plays Tomorrow

The U.S.S. Wilmington team, with either Gill or Scott pitching for the sailors, is to play Shanghai at the Race Course tomorrow afternoon. Clair is to pitch for Shanghai.

Fans who attend tomorrow's game can get a look at the Japanese team to play Sunday as the Japanese have been given the use of the diamond after the game. The Japanese will also practice this afternoon.

Hoffman's Pitching Feature; Reds Win

Hoffman stepped out as a hurler yesterday afternoon and pitched the Red Sox to a 9-1 win over the crippled Blue Sox. The Blues got but four hits, three singles and Bradley's triple; and nine Blues died via the strikeout route.

Giauque, who has played eight different positions for the Red Sox, rounded out the circuit yesterday. He caught and did a pretty good stunt behind the bat.

Wo Fong, the number one coolie, covered third base for the Blues and pulled a double play without any assistance. The coolie stabbed Bush's hard liner in the first and wasted no time in touching the sack to get Cooper.

Five runs in the second and two each in the third and fourth put the game high and dry. But 25 pairs of Red Sox faced Hoffman in seven innings. In three sessions he retired the side in one-two-three order.

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Cooper, ss	4	1	1	1	4	5	0
Gill, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bush, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Giauque, c	3	1	2	2	8	2	1
Hoffman, p	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Hopkins, 1b	2	1	0	0	9	0	0
Heen, lf	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Maher, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fuxman, rf	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	24	9	6	6	21	11	2

Blue Sox

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Scott, ss, c	3	1	0	0	1	2	2
Bradley, p, ss	3	0	1	3	1	4	3
Smith, 1b	3	0	1	1	11	1	0
Alexander, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
French, 2b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ah Bing, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kay, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozorio, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westaway, c, p	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Wo Fong, 3b	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	23	1	4	6	18	9	8

By innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—R	H	E
Red Sox	0	5	2	2	0	0	X	—9	6	2
Blue Sox	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	4	8

Three base hit—Bradley. Stolen bases—Heen, 2; Cooper, Gill, Giauque, Hoffman, Hopkins, Maher, Scott. Sacrifice hit—Maher. Struck out—by Hoffman, 9; by Westaway, 3. First base on balls—off Hoffman, 2; off Bradley, 5; off Westaway, 1. Wild pitches—Westaway, 2. Double play—Wo Fong (unassisted). Time of game—one hour and 28 minutes. Umpire—O'Leary.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, August 21, 1919.

No. 66.—Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the following officers.

Lieut. S. B. Neill from August 16 to September 9, 1919.

Capt. G. A. Johnson from August 13 to August 30, 1919.

Long leave has been granted to 2/Lieut. F. W. Foster from August 25, 1919 to August 24, 1920.

No. 67.—Commissions.—The following Commissions have been approved by the Council and are published in the Municipal Gazette of August 21, 1919, with seniority in the following order.

Sqdrn. Sgt. Maj. H. G. F. Robinson, Light Horse, to be 2/Lt.

Co. Sgt. Major S. Kikuta, Japanese Co., to be 2/Lt.

Col. Sgt. C. W. Porter, S'hai Scottish, to be 2/Lt.

First Sergt. J. W. Baldwin, American Co., to be 2/Lt.

Corpl. C. Matsuno, Japanese Co., to be 2/Lt.

Ladies' Day Sunday At Clay Pigeon Club

Sunday will be Ladies' Day at the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club and members are requested to invite their lady friends. Tea will be provided by the club.

It is proposed to hold a Copse Shoot, the mound being planted with living bamboos and other trees and the five traps elevated to throw up behind the copse.

The Silex cup and two other prizes have been kindly presented which will be won by the ladies drawing the competitors making the three highest scores.

The competition will be 25 birds. Shooting is to start at 5 o'clock.

Today's Band Concerts

S. M. Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follow:

(a) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5:30 p.m.:—

1. March—Heroes All ..... Ridgood
2. Overture—
   La Poupee de Nuremberg .. Adam
3. Waltz—Mignenne ..... Brige
4. Selection—The Girls of Gottenberg ..... Caryll
5. (a) One Step—Sweet Little Buttercup ..... Paley
   (b) Humoresque—
   Piscolo Pie ..... Slater
6. Selection—
   Furz and Frills ..... Hein

(b) in the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1. March—The Royal Review .. Losey
2. Overture—
   La Reine d'un Jeur ..... Adam
3. Waltz—The Cheristers ... Phelps
4. Selection—Reminiscences of Scotland ..... Godfrey
5. (a) One Step—
   Homeward bound .... Meyer
   (b) Fox Trot—In the land of wedding bells ..... Hirsch
6. Sketch—In Cooniand .... Ridgood
7. (a) Intermezzo—
   Kismet ..... Markey
   (b) Fox Trot—I'm always chasing rainbows ..... Carroll
8. Selection—
   The Casino Girl ..... Englander

A. DE KEYSER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

French Municipal Band

Performance by the French Municipal Band will be given today at the Koukaza Public Garden, weather permitting, at 6 p.m., program as follows:

1. Les Cadets—Marche ..... Sousa
2. Monte Christo—Valse lente .. Gillet
3. La Cigale et la Fourmi Fantainie ..... Audran
4. La Japonaise—Danse .... Thomas
5. Estudiantian—Valse ..... X...
6. Hiawatha—Idyl ..... Neil Moret

J. F. HEYMANS,
Le Chef de Musique.

News Brevities

A shop assistant was sent to jail for two months by the Mixed Court yesterday for allowing public opium smoking in premises at 4 Shanse Road. Two men found smoking in the place were fined $10 each.

* * *

A student who pleaded guilty to theft of four bicycles in the Settlement was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday. He pleaded that since the recent students' strike he had not been able to attend school and had no money.

* * *

A chauffeur was fined $10 yesterday for speeding on the Bubbling Well Road. It was his seventh conviction in the Mixed Court.

* * *

The Chinese recently charged with arson in connection with a fire in the Hongkew district appeared again before the Mixed Court yesterday when a doctor's certificate was read giving the opinion that the man is of unsound mind. He was ordered handed over to the City authorities to be sent to his home in Tungchow.

* * *

Only a very small mail from America was received by the Venezuela last evening. There were about 100 sacks in all, of which four or five were letter mail. First class mail was distributed to all boxes, including those which have been reserved by patrons who have not yet taken up their receipts.

* * *

The U.S.S. General Alava, with Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers and staff aboard, returned to Shanghai yesterday after a cruise to river ports.

* * *

For theft of three cameras from Messrs. Mactavish and Co. three Chinese were given sentences of three, four and two months' imprisonment, respectively, by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

A chauffeur charged with manslaughter in connection with the running down of a pedestrian on Avenue Edward VII was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

At the invitation of the committee of the Shanghai Branch, Royal Society of St. George, Mr. A. P. Wood, formerly a member of the committee for many years, has accepted the post of vice-president in the place of the late Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

War Memorial Plans Considered Today

A meeting of all interested in the Cathedral War Memorial scheme is called for this afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Church House.

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   Tls. 950 invested in Municipal Debentures will earn an annual interest of Tls. 70, which, if remitted Home at Ex. 5/-, will produce £17 10s. 0d.
3. The higher exchange rises the greater will be the Sterling equivalent of interest paid in silver.
4. The lower exchange falls the greater will be the capital appreciation of silver debentures.
5. There are two sides to every question. Weigh these points carefully, and remember that the capital expenditure now being undertaken by the Municipality is for the benefit of the Ratepayers of Shanghai.

Application Forms and further Particulars can be obtained from the Finance Department,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Telephone Building (2nd Floor), SHANGHAI.

Japanese Demands Hamper Formation Of Consortium

Believed Tokio's Efforts To Keep Manchuria And Mongolia Out Of Purview Of Plan Will Fail

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Consortium proposal has not yet been referred to China. When the negotiations between the Foreign Powers on the subject have been concluded, China will have an opportunity of objecting to any point conflicting with her interests unless the Government meanwhile agrees to some proposed solution, which is not impossible, as the Militarists are actively campaigning against the Consortium.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 18.—The Japanese attitude towards the new Consortium has been coming to light rapidly during the past ten days and is now clear to every one. First in the chain of events that brought Japan's viewpoint before the general public was the publication of an article in the radical Chugai Shogyo, which stated on August 9 that the Japanese Government is now engaged in making certain investigations in regard to keeping Manchuria and Mongolia out of the sphere of the Consortium, and that therefore it will be some time before Japan will be able to announce her decision with reference to the making of the first advances by the Consortium. The Chugai Shogyo states that the British and French bankers agree with the American bankers in objecting to the exclusion of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the Consortium and that, although the United States has several times pressed Japan for a speedy reply, action by the Consortium must be delayed until that reply is received.

Following this article in the Chugai Shogyo comes the news from Tokio that, while the Japanese Foreign Minister favored adhering to the new Consortium without any reservations in regard to Manchuria and Mongolia, the militarist group in Japan insisted that Japanese activities in Siberia demand special recognition, and that therefore the Consortium should not apply to Mongolia and the Three Eastern Provinces. This Tokio message of the 14th was followed by a second message, dated the 15th, in which it is stated that the Japanese Cabinet meeting decided on August 14 to demand the exception of Manchuria and Mongolia from the purview of the Consortium "in view of Japan's special rights and interests."

The above information contradicts flatly recent statements that have reached the vernacular press through Japanese sources to the effect that the United States was holding up the Consortium and that Japan, Great Britain and France were all ready to begin work as soon as the American group was willing to come in. As a matter of fact the news of the last ten days from Japan shows clearly that the British, French and American representatives at Paris are united in their policy and ready to begin operations as soon as the Japanese are prepared to join them. The delays have come entirely from the side of Japan, which has held up the much needed financial aid for China through her desire to maintain for herself special, exclusive privileges in China's northern provinces. In other words it is Japan's plan to let the other Powers do all the giving up; they can pool their interests for the purpose of putting the new Consortium on a sound basis, while Japan will retain her special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia and at the same time derive the benefit of the pooling of interests elsewhere.

Officials of the American Legation, when questioned by your correspondent in regard to the facts as just stated, did not deny these facts. They added that the American group had from the beginning been active in the formation of the new Consortium and had always been prepared to assist in the financing of China on the basis of equal opportunity for all of the financial groups associated with the new Consortium. This, indeed, had been the American plan from the very start.

The Japanese stand for special privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia has made a bad impression in Peking official and financial circles, where it is regarded as just one more scheme for getting a stranglehold on China. It is regarded here as likely that Japan will be willing to make concessions elsewhere in order to obtain recognition by the Consortium of its special rights in the North; and there is no question, as far as China is concerned, that Japan is in a position to make concessions of a tempting nature. The unconditional return of the Kiaochow Leased Territory would, for instance, be an attractive bait to offer China in return for the recognition of her special privileges in Mongolia and the Three Eastern Provinces.

On the other hand it is regarded as improbable that Great Britain, France and the United States will recede from their attitude in regard to the pooling of all existing financial interests and the resulting abolition of all special spheres and privileges. Japan can, and undoubtedly will, hold out for what she can get; but the other three Powers, with infinitely greater financial resources behind them, are in the strong position of being able to form a new Consortium of their own, leaving Japan out altogether. Such action, it is believed here, would bring Japan back to the fold quickly and on the terms of the three Western Powers.

GOVERNMENT AT PEKING UNABLE TO RAISE MONEY

All Efforts Of Ministry To Get Badly Needed Cash Prove In Vain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 18.—None of the desperate attempts of the officials of the Ministry of Finance to obtain funds urgently needed for meeting current expenses of the various government bureaus is meeting with success. Government expenses for July are still unpaid. As soon as the $2,800,000 of the salt surplus was paid out for expenses to which it had already been appropriated, the government officials set about a systematic trial of every possible place where short-term loans might be contracted.

During the last month every business firm in Peking was visited by an official of the Ministry and requested to furnish a short-term loan to the government on the security of the First-Year Domestic Loan Bonds. The mission was resultless, no firm wishing to loan to the Chinese government in its present uncertain state of organisation on the security of bonds which are at present selling at around twenty and likely to show a lower figure. It is reported that the official left Peking for Tientsin to interview Japanese business houses there.

The native press has reported loans contracted with two foreign houses, neither of which can be confirmed. An American house in Hankow and a British house in Peking are said to have negotiated loans, for small amounts. It is considered unlikely that such loans can have been arranged, since the Chinese government is apparently without dependable security to offer. British and American nationals are also anxious to support their governments in a policy of not loaning to China before there are signs of an improvement of the internal situation.

The advance of $40,000,000 by agents of the old Consortium groups as an advance on the reorganisation loan of $100,000,000 on which they have an option has fallen through. The old Consortium definitely will not function until it hands over its work to the new groups.

After various serious conferences in the Ministry of Finance another means of increasing the receipts of the central government has been devised. Means and methods of preventing graft in the collection of the salt and internal customs revenues have been discussed. A new set of regulations have been drafted to be submitted to the Cabinet regarding the appointment of revenue officials and the rewards and punishments for service.

Provincial authorities will be forbidden henceforth to interfere in the appointment of revenue collectors. This duty has always devolved upon the central government, but in each province has depended upon the recommendation of the local authorities. It is said that in spite of the care of the foreign inspectors, provincial collectors make a monthly squeeze of three or four thousand dollars. The positions are obtained at a high price by wealthy provincials, who in turn dispense large graft to their subordinates.

The scheme of reorganisation of the revenue collection was advocated by all officials at the department conference except the Chief Accountant, who believed that it was expedient for future cases, but useless to meet the pressing demands of the moment. For urgent debts the Ministry has managed to borrow $100,000,000 from the funds of the Bureau of Communications for overhead expenses. The Ministry of War, which is in desperate straits, tried to borrow from the same source but was refused. The officials of the General Staff have already not been paid for four months despite repeated requests. Yesterday they jointly presented their resignations to General Chang Hwai-chi, but these were rejected.

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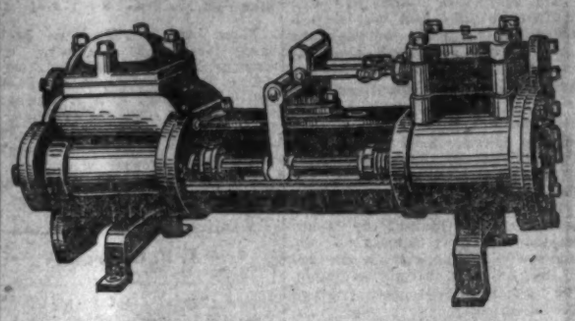

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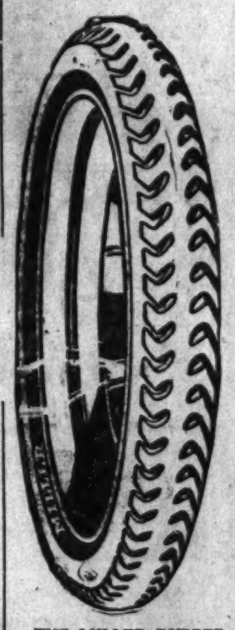

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The big, sharp gear teeth can't slide on a wet, slimy surface. They cut down through the film to the roadway beneath.
The tire with the natural vegetable wax and oil retained in the cotton fabric.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR

Owing to high exchange prices have been reduced considerably.

Agreement with U. S. Postal ... all advertisements of ... Spirits and Liquors have been removed.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 288 (064-5).

The public is respectfully informed that the following regulations are enforced from date on the Tientsin-Pukow Line until further notice:—

Regulations for the Prevention of Cholera Epidemic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway

1. Each batch of two medical officers are provided at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchow, Pengpu and Pukow stations as well as on junctions with other lines and waterways to examine passengers before tickets being sold to them at the station. If any passenger is found to be infected with the contagious disease, he shall be stopped from booking ticket and sent to a nearest hospital for treatment. Passengers of all classes coming off from trains shall also be subject to examination in like manner.

2. Medical officers are also provided on all UP and DOWN trains to examine passengers. In case any one being found infected with the disease, a simple treatment shall preliminarily be afforded, and, to avoid its spread, disinfection shall be promptly carried out and have the patient removed to the nearest hospital for treatment.

3. In case cholera broke out on a train on its midway and death occurred before sufficient measure can be had to afford treatment, the deceased shall be handed over to the nearest station which shall in conjunction with the local police authorities have the corpse promptly buried and disinfection carried out both on the spot as well as on the train so as to prevent infection.

4. During the period when the regulations of cholera prevention is being carried out, no coffin with corpse is allowed to be transported over any part or whole of this line.

5. Passenger cars of all classes attached to the UP and DOWN trains must be properly swept and kept clean. No dirt shall be allowed to remain especially on third class cars. Train guards shall supervise car boys and servants to carry out the work energetically and disinfection shall be applied as soon as a train arrives at its terminus station. Medical officers on trains will be held responsible to see that no unclean or deteriorated food stuff are supplied on dining and buffet cars attached to all trains. Offenders of the above will be severely dealt with.

6. Efficient disinfection must be kept on carrying out every day at all stations, waiting rooms, platforms, latrines and all places where passengers pass by.

7. For the benefit of public health, additional spittoons treated ready with lime and disinfection fluid are to be provided at all stations, waiting rooms and in trains.

8. Inspection at stations and on trains must be taken up with cordial attitude especially towards woman passengers. Advices in mild tone shall be offered in case of obstructions. No high handed manner is allowed and punishment is imperative if whoever commits such act.

9. At all stations sale of sweet melons, water melons, raw fruits, impure aerated water, fruit juice and all kinds of uncleanly cooked eatables that attract flies are prohibited.

10. At all the railway workshops, car sheds and places of resort of workmen, coolies and police, the officers in charge thereof shall effectively take in hand the precautionary measures against cholera as specially prescribed by the Railway Hospitals.

11. Report shall be made from time to time whenever development of the epidemic is noticed among passengers, workmen or labourers along the line.

12. All station staffs, guards, conductors and railway police officers either stationed or travelling in trains shall do their best to cooperate with the Sanitary Inspectors in carrying out their functions.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 15th August, 1919.

24980

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 78 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

ASTOR GRILL ROOMS

MENU

DINNER

Spanish Olives. Sardines in Oil
Crabs Cocktail.

SOUP

Potage Prince. Clear turtle.

Findon Haddock Sauce Beurre

Filets a la Toreador
Snipe en Caisse aux Champigne

PUNCH GEORGE WASHINGTON

JOINT

Forequarter of Lamb, Brown Potato
Roast Stuff Turkey,
Cranberry Sauce
Australian Ham, Sauce Chateau

Potatoes Duchesse
Sugar Corn. French Beans

Californian Asparagus Vinaigrette.

Combination Salad.

Compote Peaches a la Colville
Bombe a la Sicilienne
Marengue au Chantilly.

Cheese. Fruit. Nuts. Cafe.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1919.

HAROLD DOLLAR

The Steamer Harold Dollar is now discharging cargo at the Robert Dollar Company's Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bills-of-lading for counter-signature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised.

All risks of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Thursday, August the 28th, at 10:30 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

25013

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I have been appointed General Manager for China of Rogers Brown & Company, under full power of attorney, and that all other powers of attorney heretofore held by any other person or persons to represent said Company in China have been revoked.

W. C. WICKERSHAM,
General Manager for China of Rogers Brown & Company.

Shanghai, August 21st, 1919.

25011

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
S.S. "JASON" ex NEW YORK

Consignees are hereby notified that this steamer, which has been ashore at Vladivostok, is expected to arrive today. Cargo will be discharged at Holt's Wharf, Pootung, but before delivery can be granted, Consignees will require to sign a General Average Bond and pay a Deposit of Ten (10) per cent of the nett arrived market value of their cargo.

On completion of the discharge, a General Average Survey on the whole of the cargo will be conducted at the Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy, the date of which will be announced later. No deliveries can be made until after the survey has taken place.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
O.S.S. Co., Ld. & C.M.S.N. Co., Ld.

Shanghai, 21st August, 1919.

25008

[redacted]

Business Men's Lunch
at
Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

Guarantee Withdrawn

Notice is hereby given that in view of the death of my father, Mr. Tai Yun Lai (戴運來), which took place on the 25th day of the 7th moon (20th August, 1919), all deeds of guarantee or surety executed by him in the name of Lee Chong (利昌) during his lifetime on behalf of his relatives, friends or others are hereby nullified from the date of his death.

TAI KUN SING (戴耕莘)
LEE CHONG & SONS,
7 North Soochow Road.

25001

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 7642

Choleraic Diarrhoea

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following Notice issued by the Health Department:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA

Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case

HOW TO PREVENT

EAT AND DRINK

Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

DO NOT CONSUME

1. Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.
2. Food on which flies have settled.
3. Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.
4. Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.
5. Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.
6. Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.

FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED

so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 7, 1919.

74846

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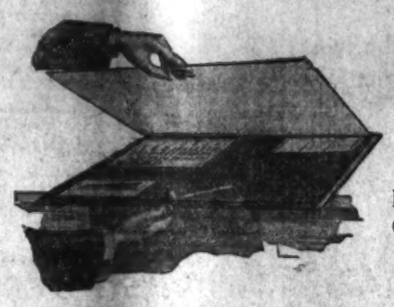

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24927

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White, Dark and Light Blue.
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"Just sufficient for your wants; Ideal for the summer months."
—Marco Polo.
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Using Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

To let, with board, a comfortable room with bath room attached, suitable for two persons. Also one small room.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

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TO LET, two large rooms, with kitchen, bath, and room for boy, in private family. Apply to 17, Yangtszepoo Road.

25016 A.24

SUITE of two large and one small room, or of two large rooms, to be let with board, from 1st Sept. Both have private baths, verandahs, facing south on private enclosure, and windows on three sides. Conveniently located on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

24993

TO LET, comfortable room with board in private family, Western district. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

24955 A.22

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, smart salesman or saleslady for a book store in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

25006.

STENOGRAPHER required by large American firm for their Harbin office. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

25015 A.28

WANTED, stenographer-typist, with knowledge of filing. Foreign or Eurasian; young lady preferred. Apply by letter to Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.

25000 A.23

WANTED, stenographer for Tsingtao. Apply Wm. Katz & Co., 1A Jinkee Road.

24994 A.22

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH lessons given by English gentleman, experienced teacher, by modern methods. Free afternoons and evenings. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.

24990 A.22

C. G. C. Motorcycle Service Depot
18 Peking Road

Repairs to Motorcycles undertaken, all work done under personal supervision of an expert foreign mechanic.

New and used Motorcycles for sale.

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)
Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st September, seven-roomed house with or without furniture. Good location, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.

25002 A.23

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, — tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24749

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24750

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, residential flat of three rooms, with bathroom and kitchen attached. Reply, stating terms, to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

24995

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, the ground floor of The Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund, containing many and various sized offices, also two strong rooms (fire and burglar proof) with grilles, admirably adapted for a bank or other company or corporation requiring central and spacious offices. For full particulars and permission to view, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.

24856

OFFICES for rent, Central district. Ten rooms, elevator service. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

24949

SITUATION WANTED

AMERICAN young lady, with previous experience, desires stenographic position. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.

25009 A.24

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, godown in Central district. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

24996 A.22

MATRIMONY

MATRIMONY, young man (Portuguese), of 28 years, would like to meet young Japanese lady. Please enclose photo, which will be treated strictly confidentially. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

24923 A.24

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, cloth-bound Encyclopaedia-Britannica, 11th edition. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.

25010 A.24

FOR SALE, one Colt's automatic pistol, 45 cal., with 50 rounds and case, $70. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

25012 A.22

FOR SALE: One 6-cylinder Scripps-Booth touring car, latest model, practically as good as new, has only been driven by owner who is leaving for home, a bargain. For particulars please apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephone: West 1213.

25004 A.23

WANTED, two-seater motor car, small car preferable. Reply, stating make and price, to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

24997 A.23

FOR SALE, Chase and Baker piano-player, with 150 rolls of music in good order. Trial invited. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

24950 A. 22

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hollo	Pukat
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Klukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

E. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,980,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $91,247.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1914.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2613 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
W. D. Zau, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,060.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
223 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with. *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Fully paid-up ..	48,000,000
Reserve Fund	23,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,295,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.65

Head Office: Peking.

[redacted]

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BRATH Manager
28 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £9,333,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Hankow-Hongkong-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and, respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised espetially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirak will leave the Customs Jetty at 3:00 p.m.

Monday, August 25, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, August 26, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom Jetty at 11 a.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Messrs. T. A. Clark, T. E. Skidmore, R. F. C. Master, Mrs. F. Hayley Bell and 3 children and infant and nurse.

Passengers Arrived

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow: Misses E. Johnson, M. H. Purrel, C. A. Patter.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow: Captain R. Petersen.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on August 19, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	20-24
Mandarin	,,	60-70
Mackerel	,,	30-35
Pomfret	,,	30-35
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	18-20
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	8-12
Bananas	,,	6-7
Figs	per doz.	5-10
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.00
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	8-10
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	per lb.	10-12
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	,,	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.40
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-2
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	,,	$4.20
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$8.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$2.35
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 21	— River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	— River ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— River ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 21	— C'foo, N'chwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	— Foochow	Ningshia	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— Dairen	Tongliao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— Native Customs	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— Tientsin, ports	Fengtian	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	— Chinwangtao	Patriot	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 21	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 21	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Br.	K.M.A.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 21, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/10 = Tls. 3.4286
@ exch. 731 = Mex. $4.6903
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 124¼ = Tls. 80.48
@ exch. 731 = Mex. $110.10
Mex. Dollars Market Rate 72.85
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 203
Copper Cash .... per tael 186.800
Native Interest ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 59 7/16 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 33.93
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$4.19 3/4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/10
London ..... Demand 5/10 1/4
India ..... Nom. T.T. 318 1/2
Paris ..... T.T. 875
Paris ..... Demand 878
New York ..... T.T. 121
New York ..... Demand 121 1/4
Hongkong ..... T.T. 65
Japan ..... T.T. 40
Batavia ..... T.T. 331
Singapore ..... T.T. 40 3/4

Bank Buying Rates
Nominal

London ..... Demand 5/11
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 6/0 1/2
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 6/0 3/4
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 6/1
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 6/1 1/4
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 947
New York .... o/d. Docy. 125 1/2
New York ..... 4 m/s. 133 1/4

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 5,600 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $2.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.25	@ 5/6 -1/2		£1
,, 1	@ 828 nom.	Fr.	9.22
,, 0.74	@ 121 1/4	Gold	$1
,, 1	@ 41 1/2	Yen.	2.68
,, 1	@ 15	Rupees	4.62
,, 1	@ —	Roubles	—
,, -	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 21, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 20.50 Sept. C.N.I.

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 21, 1919.
Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 35.50 Aug.
Tls. 36.40 Sept.
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange
Tls. 20.30 Aug.
Tls. 20.80 Sept.
Tls. 21.50 Oct.
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's
Tls. 197.60 Aug.
Tls. 198.30 Sept.
Tls. 200.50 Oct.
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 212.00 Oct.
Tls. 208.90 Nov.
Tls. 207.50 Dec.
Tls. 204.50 Jan.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended August 20, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919. $	1918. $
Gross receipts....	41,921.54	30,541.40
Loss by currency depreciation ...	10,684.46	7,086.08
Effective receipts.	31,237.08	23,455.32
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.65	24.47
Car miles run....	92,644	77,266
Passengers carried	1,918,854	1,467,187

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THE MANAGEMENT

Peking Believes Compromises Will Bring Peace In China

Agreement Reported To Have Been Reached As Result Of Conferences; Outline Given Of Plan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 18.—The private peace negotiations that have been going on here and at Shanghai and Canton between the representatives of the President, the Anfu Club and all the groups and factions of the North on the one hand and delegates from members of the Canton Military Government, the Tuchuns of the Southwestern Provinces and the various parties and party leaders in the South on the other, have at last been productive of results favorable to the speedy conclusion of peace in China. High Chinese political authorities here state that a compromise has now been reached between the numerous interested parties in the North and the South, and that the coming Shanghai Conference will meet with the intention of making a peace based on this compromise.

According to these same authorities the compromise provides for the continuance of both the Northern and Southern parliaments until such time as a new Parliament, representative of the whole country, can be elected. The Southern Parliament is to be entrusted with the task of drafting the new and permanent Constitution, but will embody in this document a number of clauses worked out and submitted to it by the North. The election of the new national Parliament will take place after peace has been made and the Shanghai Conference has drawn up and promulgated a set of regulations covering the manner of its election. These regulations are, it is understood, ultimately to be embodied in the Constitution and will become a law as soon as this document has been ratified by the new national Parliament. The terms of the compromise agreement of course provide that the present Northern and Southern parliaments shall cease to exist as soon as the new Parliament has been elected.

With this compromise effected it is confidently stated here that the influential leaders here will place no obstacles in the way of Wang Yi-tang's going to Shanghai as chief delegate for the North. Wang is prepared to make peace on the terms which are given above and will push the negotiations for peace to a swift and satisfactory conclusion if his understanding that the terms are acceptable to the Southern leaders proves to be correct. He is, furthermore, supported by the President, who is willing to go a long way in order to bring about the union of the country; and he has behind him the necessary power to make good the peace terms that he is able to negotiate.

The Anfu Club is by no means satisfied with the compromise that has been arranged with the representatives of the Southern leaders, and many of the reactionary elements in the Club have tried to stand out against any compromise and bring the South to terms of their own making through sheer exhaustion. But Wang Yi-tang and the more moderate and far-sighted leaders of the Anfu Party have read the signs of the times and come to a realisation that the present situation cannot go on much longer. Money is getting scarce, and Japanese financiers are getting ever more chary about advancing large sums at low interest and, in some cases, on very doubtful security. They have, furthermore, seen that the new Consortium is bound to get started in China before long, and that it will be to their advantage to stand on the right side of the fence when the new Four Power Group commences operations.

Wang Yi-tang and his followers therefore, realising that it would be necessary to yield many points in the end, have decided that their best advantage lies in making concessions of their own accord and as quickly as possible. They and their wing of the Anfu Party will in this manner get the credit, as far as the North is concerned, of bringing about the peace of the country, and owing to the credit thus gained they hope to retain more than a little of the power which they now hold. This power will benefit them both personally and officially, not only under the existing state of affairs in this country but also under a new and stable national government, having at its disposal the almost unlimited funds that the Consortium will bring into the country. Wang's group of the Anfu Party thus sees hope for itself even under an efficient and honest administration, provided only that it plays its cards wisely now. Hence Wang's acceptance of the appointment to Shanghai and his desire for peace on the terms given above and considered by him to be capable of realisation.

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Big List On Empress Arriving On Sunday

Passengers For Shanghai Number 187 And Liner Has 153 Through; Brings Treasure

Although the Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services arrives at Woosung tomorrow night at ten o'clock, passengers for this port will not arrive at the Customs Jetty until ten o'clock Sunday morning. There are 187 passengers for Shanghai and 153 through passengers on the liner.

The Empress brings a big shipment of treasure and 2,200 tons of cargo for this port.

The tender, with Manila and Hongkong passengers, is to leave the Customs Jetty Sunday afternoon at five o'clock.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Uncas ..... July 24
West Sequana ..... July 24
Stanley Dollar ..... July 25
Cadaretta ..... Aug. 6
Colombia ..... Aug. 17
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru ..... July 23
For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... July 23
West Munham ..... July 29
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... July 25
Empress of Asia ..... Aug. 9
For New York
Euryades ..... July 24
Muncaster Castle ..... July 28
Gaelic Prince ..... Aug. 14
Gothic Prince ..... Aug. 17
For London, etc.
Glenapp ..... June 29
Tamba Maru ..... July 1
Penang Maru ..... July 7
Priam ..... July 12
Mishima Maru ..... July 12
Sado Maru ..... July 21
Meichu Maru ..... July 30
Kitano Maru ..... Aug. 5
Neleus ..... Aug. 5
Kansas ..... Aug. 6
Helenus ..... Aug. 9
Amazon Maru ..... Aug. 9
Pembrokeshire ..... Aug. 12
Teiresias ..... Aug. 15
Tomiura Maru ..... Aug. 17
Inaba Maru ..... Aug. 18
For Liverpool
Tosa Maru ..... July 28
Awa Maru ..... Aug. 1
Tydeus ..... Aug. 4
Deucalion ..... Aug. 10
Tajima Maru ..... Aug. 18
For Copenhagen
Annam ..... Aug. 16
For Marseilles
Liverpool Maru ..... July 24
Saratov ..... Aug. 3
Meinam ..... Aug. 14
Kenkon Maru ..... Aug. 17
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... July 23
For Singapore
Methven ..... Aug. 16
For Java
Wergeland ..... Aug. 8
Tjikini ..... Aug. 16
For Calcutta
Lucieric ..... Aug. 9
Shingo Maru ..... Aug. 10
Arratoon Apcar ..... Aug. 20

A-63

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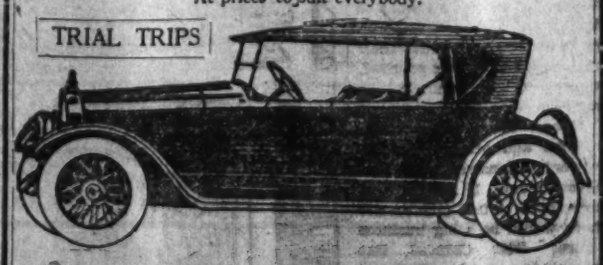

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WEATHER

Thunderstorms in the south. Rough weather on both sides of the Philippines.

BIRTH

MEI: To Dr. and Mrs. Hua-Chuen Mei, of Shanghai, August 21 1919, at "Meisonette," Mokanshan, Chekiang, a daughter, Julia Myers Mei. New York papers please copy.

25014

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1919

R.I.P. The League Of Nations And Other Dreams

WHATEVER further details may prove as to the Anglo-Persian

[redacted]

wars are fought. The first test of the success of any international society is the method of dealing with those parts of the earth. The first premise of any association of Powers is that all such dealings be through the association of Powers whether through a concert of the nations directly or through the mandate system. It is undeniable that assistance must be given to Persia, to the Balkan states, to the Adriatic principalities, to Siberia, to Asia Minor and to China. It is undeniable that some such arrangement as has just been concluded with Persia should have been made. But it should have been made through the League of Nations. If it can be made exclusively by Great Britain in the case of Persia it can be made exclusively by some other Power in the case of Morocco or Armenia or China. And then we are back to the old system; the old system of imperialistic Powers competing and eventually fighting for the privilege and profit of giving assistance to nations in need of assistance for development; the old system of protectorates, spheres of influence, paramountcies of interest and the like. And that system and the new system of international accountability through the League of Nations cannot co-exist. Nor will they. And it is useless to pretend which of the two it will be that is abandoned. This agreement is only the most outstanding notice that it will be the League of Nations. Everything that has happened since the conclusion of the armistice has been to the same effect. You need have no illusions. The war has ended exactly as it began, leaving us, to all fundamental purposes, exactly where we were.

Farewell, then, the League of Nations. Farewell the hope of a new international morality. Farewell the hope of the end of war. Farewell the small nations and weak nations. Farewell all these glowing dreams we dreamed for five years. And—what interests us here perhaps most—farewell China. For China's only chance was freedom from interference under an international code of altruism born of the war. And Japan will not neglect to read the lessons of the time and apply them. Nor will it be to blame if it does not. There is no law of God or man that delimits the practice of virtue to the Eastern hemisphere.

Swimming By Cripples

Many a man who can not get along comfortably on land is at home in the water. Byron had a clubfoot, and walked with a cane, yet he swam the Hellespont in emulation of the fabled Leander. In fact, we are told by a writer in The British Medical Journal that a man crippled in the lower limbs by deformity, injury, or paralysis can often move easily in the water. It is only recently, however, that this knowledge, though possessed by many, has received any application as a principle in therapeutics. We read:

'Many merits have been claimed for baths, but not, so far as we know, this, until recently. We have had the opportunity of seeing the bath at the special surgical (or-[illegible] military hospital at Tod[illegible]

[redacted]

efly the mosquito that built se large hospitals. The mosto that filled them with thouds upon thousands of Allied diers; it was the mosquito that t thousands upon thousands me to France and to Britain.

'Salonica is dirty, without any t of qualification; it smells to aven. A flood would not clean and if it did it would dirty itself ain within twenty-four hours. narrow side-walks, paved with unded stones and concealing ep holes at irregular intervals, ke walking a hazardous occupan. If you step from the sidelk into the street you are in nger of being run down by the numerable army automobiles, mions and trucks, madly dashg hither and thither and splashing everything and everybody with dust or mud. It is always either dust or mud.

"Salonica is a prosperous town. There are plenty of rich people here, and they have made plenty of money from the Allied armies. Also it seems more callous to human misery than any other town on earth. A fire swept a third of the city in August, 1917, leaving 70,000 people homeless. The British, French and Servian armies and the Greek government provided temporary houses for some of them, but thousands (a good informant says 5,000 families) had nowhere to go and betook themselves to the cellars and sub-cellars of the ruined buildings. Many of the buildings were supported by huge arches forming the cellar or sub-cellar. The falling debris of the burning buildings did not destroy all these arches. By digging among the ruins one could often find an opening under one of these arches—damp, dark and lighted only by the hole excavated. Into such subterranean holes not only one family but oftentimes a group of families found their way. You have to look hard to find them. You discover a hole, a couple of feet square, at the edge of the sidewalk, and peering down into the dark gradually discover that it is inhabited. When it rains water stands several inches deep on the floor, until it is laboriously baled out or dries up.

"Some of the buildings date back to the fourth century, and all of them have that look. A famous Roman structure, quite intact and looking like the Pantheon, was being overhauled and its floors excavated by French soldiers. A wonderfully illuminating plan of the building, showing the date of construction of its various parts, was the work of the Armee Francaise d'Orient, Service Archaeologique. (When before did an army have an archaeological service?) A wonderful new city plan has been evolved on modern lines, and has been approved by the Greek government. Unfortunately it exists only on paper.

"In Salonica all men, barefooted, dressed in pieces of burlap packing in mid-December, are beasts of burden. One sees them stooping over until they could nearly walk on all fours, carrying inconceivably heavy loads over rough sidewalks and streets. The cargoes of numberless boats that sail the Aegean are unloaded by them.

"In every group of a half dozen children one expects to find at least one who has lost one or both eyes from trachoma. People say that only one-fifth the usual number of babies are born in this wretched, homeless, refugee community.

"May some new apostle visit Salonica and write a new epistle to the Thessalonians!"

Democracy And The Peace

By Sir Sidney Low
(*London Daily Mail*)

Democracy has won the war.

[illegible]n that point we are all agreed. [illegible] conflict has been accepted as [illegible]ruggle—between the autocratic [illegible] the democratic principles. [illegible]ident Wilson gave official [illegible]ority to this theory when he [illegible]ared that America went into [illegible] war to make the world safe for democracy. The old imperialisms are down and out. There is no real despotic monarchy left in the world. Government of the people and by the people is—in form at least—established everywhere.

Now that King Demos has come to his throne, what will be do with his powers? Will he show himself as a ruler wiser, more humane, more capable, than the autocrats and oligarchies he has superseded? That is the question of questions, for on its answer everything depends. We have made, or hope we have made, the world safe for democracy; but now, as a learned and clear-seeing professor has reminded us, the point is—Can we make democracy safe for the world?

Self-determination, government by the people, is on its trial, and the test will be severe in the years that lie immediately before us. It will decide whether the popular will has the strength, the steadiness, and the insight to direct the affairs and promote the interests of great communities amid the unexampled complexities of modern industrial civilisation.

Democracy is required to show the best features of the old classascendancy without the old classegotism. Its duty is to govern and regulate in the interests of the community as a whole. Its basis is the individual human being, and the individual's claim to live, thrive, be happy. It has to administer the State in such wise that equal opportunities to attain these ends will be given to all. In its ideal form it will abolish class-consciousness and substitute for it the nobler Biblical conception that we are all "members of one another" all brothers and partners working together for the common good. It will know nothing of social, political, or hereditary privilege, and render economic and personal inequality as little burdensome as nature and human nature will permit.

Will democracy rise to this level? So far, the signs are not too favorable. The advanced democratic champions in most countries are more intent on making their own order comfortable than on promoting the interests of the entire community. Aggressive trade union leaders and urgent young shop stewards write, speak, and agitate with an avowed and unblushing selfishness. It is their fellow-workmen with whom they are concerned; they want to get better wages, easier conditions, shorter hours for them at the expense of all the rest of us, including the members of other trades.

Within limits this sentiment of class is natural and not discreditable; but it does not lead us far on the road to the true democracy, the aim whereof is to make life better and worthier, not for one class or section but for all. In my reading of it there ought to be no such thing as class-consciousness; I think, indeed, that when it is consummated the division of societies into classes will have become as obsolete as feudalism.

I do not recognise the permanent stratification of a people into "upper" and "lower" and "middle" layers, but rather their co-ordination by pursuits and avocations. The managing director in his office and the skilled mechanic at his lathe ought to look upon themselves not as capitalist and workman but as fellow-soldiers in a great industrial army, for they are both members of the same profession, both engineers, both fighters, under the same flag, though one happens to be a staff officer and the other a lance-corporal. Let them have the pride of craft, not that of class, tempered by the knowledge that no group can derive permanent benefit from anything which is disadvantageous to all the other groups. This is a kind of syndicalism which is thoroughly consistent with the democratic principle, a genuine communism in the true signification of the term.

It is not the kind which is in fashion. Our syndicalists and communists are not looking to the nation but to that part of it which they call the workers, as though the only work was that of the manual laborer. Instead of trying to mitigate class-consciousness they encourage and exaggerate it; they accentuate the division between capital and labor (as if no man who owned some property ever labored, and as if no manual worker ever had some share of invested capital), and assume that the *bourgeoisie* and the proletariat are antagonistic hosts, always in deadly conflict. They do not want democracy, with its constitutional machinery and electoral apparatus, because that would substitute the will of the people, in all its shades and grades, for the supremacy of "organised labor," meaning thereby the members of certain privileged and powerful trade unions.

This is virtually the creation of a new aristocracy or autocracy; the rule of a minority, instead of the harmonious co-operation of all. It is seen in its most exaggerated form in that strange and monstrous tyranny the Soviet Government in Eastern and Central Europe. The Bolshevik leaders have never made the least pretence of consulting any interests except those of the proletariat; they openly avow that their aim is to "crush the bourgeois"; and in Russia they have gone far to crush him by massacre, starvation, and ruthless enslavement. But they do not even represent the masses whose opinion they dare not test by a regular vote. They are a minority who have seized power and keep it by force and terrorism.

There is nothing novel about the methods of Lenin and Trotsky. It is a very old story in the history of the world. The Turkish Sultans kept down large populations of alien race and religion by means of their janissaries, bands of paid professional soldiers and executioners. Lenin with his Jewish commissaries and his Lettish and Chinese butchers is following the ancient precedent. The Russian people are held down under the despotism of a group which rules by sheer physical violence. Nor would the system be any the less opposed to genuine popular government if it operated by strikes and boycotting instead of by armed Red Guards and paid murderers. It is a revulsion from democracy to despotism, though it professes to have for its ultimate aim the sovereignty of the proletariat.

But the two things cannot co-exist. If "direct action," even in a much milder form than that practised by Russian and Hungarian Bolshevists and German Spartacists, prevails there is an end of real popular government. Democracy must show if it is to survive, that it can maintain government of, for, and by the people against any minority which is out to defy, or to coerce, the general will.

Another test for democracy will be that of its practical capacity. Can it select the men who are best qualified by ability, character, and experience to conduct and control corporate affairs? Will its ministers, officials, administrators, naval, military, and industrial organisers be not merely equal to their predecessors, but superior? Will it rise above the favoritism, jobbery, superficial cleverness, and plausible incompetence which too often blemished and enfeebled the older regimes?

With all their faults the aristocratic and middle-class oligarchies often produced great statesmen and leaders of men. Democracy will have to find them too and to provide not merely a "heaven-born" Prime Minister or commander-in-chief now and again, but also a continuous stream of competent and high-minded public servants. Success on the platform and in the [illegible] room [illegible] telle[illegible] How[illegible] from[illegible] shal[illegible] rath[illegible] haps[illegible] all [illegible] shou[illegible] Fo[illegible] cracy[illegible] mank[illegible] form[illegible] enlis[illegible] and [illegible] natio[illegible]

Edito[illegible]

Sir[illegible] inst. a[illegible] $3,000,[illegible] Tuchun [illegible]re. I have heard since then that this is not true, so I wish you to publish this fact. There was a talk about such transaction—rumor only—but nothing came out of it. One does not know who to believe, but since it—the loan report—has been denied, please publish this.

There is no fighting going on, and it seems so good to have a cessation of hostilities. Trust peace shall be able to come in and rule. The farmers are happy about their Autumn crops which look so good, and we are glad with them, as they have suffered much lately with so many troops overrunning their fields. Food and other commodities are very expensive, but people buy, nevertheless. If the railway were completed to this city we are sure there would be a big business from here. The Chinese like foreign goods, irrespective of nationality. One still sees Japanese goods for sale, so the "boycott" movement has not thoroughly permeated the merchants yet. One wonders if it shall.

Yours truly,
H. SWENSON.

Sianfu, Shensi, August 12, 1919.

"Shall literature go dry, too?" asks a savant. A large percentage of the latter-day product would not have far to go.—*Denver Rocky Mountain News.*

The Germans should cheer up. Even if they don't get what they want, they should be glad they are not getting what they deserve.—*Anaconda Standard.*

In Colombia and Venezuela the American dollar is at a discount of 20 percent. Here at home it is at a discount of about 50 percent.—*Paterson Chronicle.*

The Hun is afraid the peace terms will mean perpetual unemployment. They won't if he hustles hard enough to meet the payments on that indemnity.—*Paterson Chronicle.*

It wasn't until Mr. Ford started running a newspaper that we really found out what a great automobile genius he really is.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Eight hundred and fifty thousand shares of stock in pumped-dry oilland were sold to investors, according to post-office officials. This is a class of mail which, for some reason or other, never fails to get there.—*Detroit News.*

Bryan has announced the probable nominee of the Democrats next year. He says it must be a man who has always been right on the liquor question. He might name the unlucky wight if he was not so backward.—*Los Angeles Times.*

We expect to hear next that the Baptists, Unitarians, United Brethren, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Moose, Order of Owls, as well as the Masonic fraternity, will control the League of Nations if the Senatorial imaginations don't get exhausted.—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

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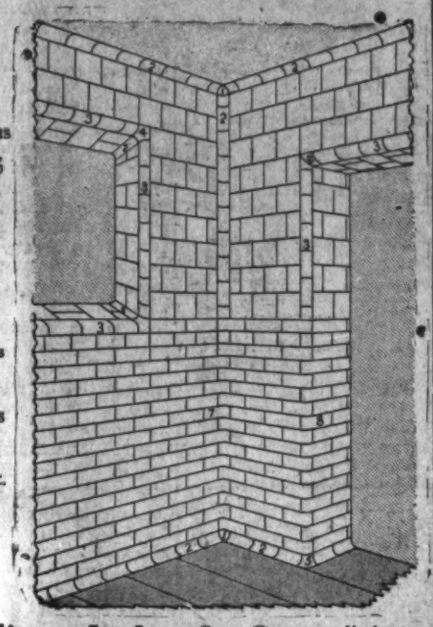

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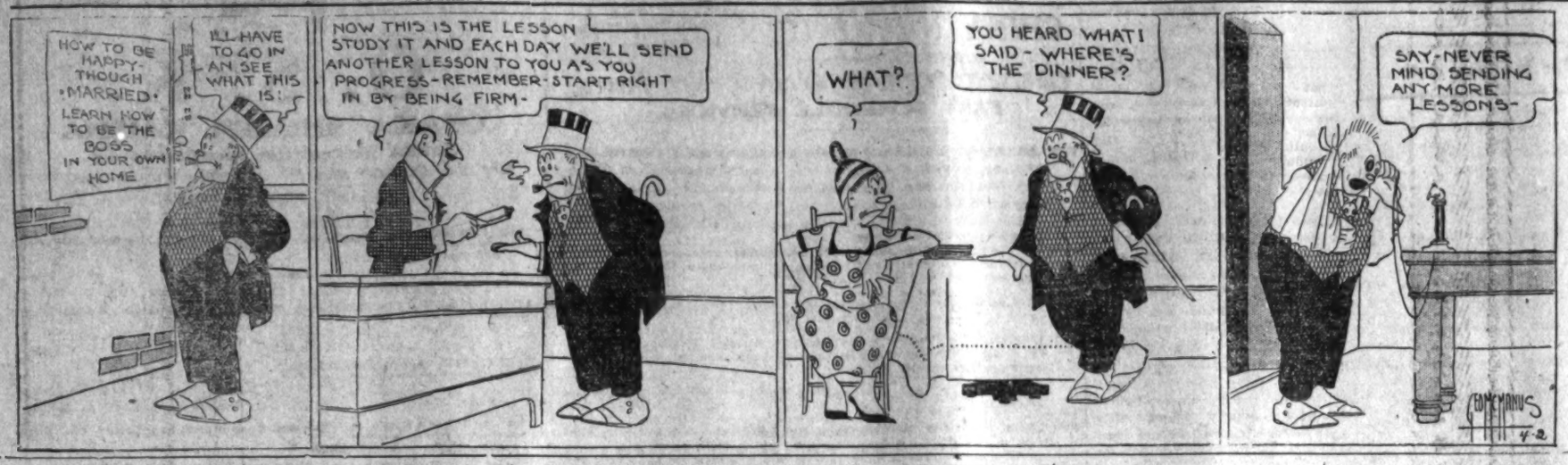
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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A Story Of The Old Bad Days In Alaska

Human nature at its crookedest and cussedest, as well as at its bravest, flourishes in such an out of the way place as was Skagway, Alaska, in the days when the gold rush began. Fred Lockley, pursuing his hobby of turning up choice bits of history and human nature for The Oregon Journal, found a man who had known Skagway in the days of its greatest sinfulness, glory, and excitement. On the basis of this acquaintance, Mr. Lockley doth a tale of such crookedness unfold that it would furnish "local color" for any number of "movie" dramas. He writes and quotes:

George R. Dedman used to live at Oregon City, but for twenty-one years past he has lived at Skagway. Recently we were talking of the progress and development of Alaska and its wonderful possibilities for young men with enthusiasm, energy, and intelligence.

"Some of these days some chap will come along," said Mr. Dedman, "and will write the story of Skagway. Talk about your movies—the history of Skagway could be dramatised to make a movie thriller that would run to crowded houses. Away back in 1884 an old British sea-dog named Capt. William Moore took up the site of Skagway. Captain Moore, who had the government contract to take mail in to the placerminers on the bars of the Yukon, used to see the Stick Indians come out with considerable quantities of coarse gold. He figured that if there was much coarse gold in the Yukon basin, some day there would be extensive mining development there, and that the site of the city of Skagway would be the logical place to build up a settlement on the coast. He took up a town site, a homestead, a mill site, and a trading-post. These various rights gave him about 320 acres. His place was half a mile wide and about a mile long. He built a log cabin near the beach and made it his home.

"When the discovery of gold in the fall of 1896 on the Klondike was heralded to the world, adventurers from all parts flocked to San Francisco and Seattle on their way to the golden north. The stampede really started from Seattle, for the steamer Portland reached Seattle in July, 1897, with a large amount of gold-dust aboard. As soon as ships could be secured and provisioned the argonauts started northward. The old Indian trail had been by way of Dyea, and on over the Chilkoot Pass, thence to the headwaters of the Yukon. This was the same trail that Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, of Salem, Ore., had taken in his exploring expedition.

"On August 7, 1897, Captain Moore, while on the beach near his cabin, saw a steamer pull in from the south. It seemed about to pass on, but soon it swung around, lowered a boat, and a party came ashore. They told Captain Moore they had seen the smoke from his cabin and had come ashore to ask a few questions. They wanted to know if they were on the road to the Klondike, and where was the best place to go in from. He told them most people went in over the Chilkoot trail, but if they were planning to go in with packhorses it would be better to go in over the White Pass trail. The spokesman of the party informed him they were planning to go in with packhorses, and asked who owned the land along the beach. He told them he had taken it up thirteen years before, but they were welcome to unload their outfits on the beach and he would do all he could to help them. Some of the gold-seekers came ashore that night. Next morning they began to unload the outfit. There were about two hundred in the party. The passengers held a meeting, the result of which was that a committee came to Captain Moore and said: 'The fact that you have been living here for the past thirteen years and that you say you have taken up this place doesn't interest us. Boats from Seattle and San Francisco will soon be coming up here like a flock of birds and we intend to take up this claim and make a city here. You say you have prior rights. If so, go to it and bring suit to eject us. We are going to jump your claim. We are from Missouri, and if you can put us off you will have to show us.'

"Captain Moore, of course, was helpless. He had all the legal rights on his side, but here were two hundred men who had decided to take possession of his claim, and, as they told him, possession was nine points of the law, and if his legal rights were any satisfaction to him he could fight it out on that line in the courts. Frank H. Reed, a former county official from the Puget Sound country, surveyed the town site of Skagway. They divided it into blocks and lots and parceled the lots out among themselves. The town was surveyed so that Captain Moore's log cabin occupied one of the newly laid out streets. They offered him a lot on which to put his cabin, which he indignantly refused. Eventually a force of men took his cabin away and dumped it in the tide flats. Captain Moore took the matter up in the courts, but decisions in the Alaska courts in those days went to the ones who could pay the most for the decisions. The case dragged its way through the courts, and after four years Captain Moore secured a decision in his favor. Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, notified all trespassers on Captain Moore's claim to vacate. The matter was finally settled in this way: Captain Moore was to receive 25 percent of the assessed valuation of all lots. For example, I paid $800 originally for my lot, and it was now assessed at $4,000, so I had to pay $1,000 for a warranty deed to Captain Moore, being 25 percent of its assessed valuation.

"During the boom days of Skagway Captain Moore would have made a fortune from his claim. In fact, the men who jumped his claim did make fortunes. The jumpers who had laid out the town-site sold lots to the newcomers at good prices. They laid out 3,600 lots. Soon these lots were all sold. Having no more lots to sell, the claim-jumpers worked out a new plan, which they put into execution, which was to resell all lots whose owners had gone into the mines or were not in actual possession. This led to strenuous times. A man would buy a lot, build a cabin, put his possessions into it, go over the pass to look for a claim, and when he returned a few weeks or months later he found his outfit thrown out into the street, or gone, and some one else in possession of his cabin. This chaotic condition led to constant fighting. Sometimes the same lot would be sold three or four times, each man having what he supposed was a perfectly valid title."

Crook rule continued to thrive in Skagway. By the fall of 1897, the whole of the district was split into two distinct factions, the skinners and the skinned. The skinners were in control, according to Mr. Dedman, whom Mr. Lockley quotes further:

"The skinners, however, had a better organisation and stuck together, so those who were defrauded were unable to obtain redress. Attention was soon diverted from the claim jumpers by a new party organised under the leadership of Jefferson R. Smith, from Denver, Col. Most people know him by his nickname of 'Soapy' Smith. 'Soapy' Smith was a most genial and affable crook. He obtained his nickname by a business he made of traveling throughout the West selling small bars of soap at $1. He would wrap a $10 or $20 bill around one of these small cakes of soap, put an additional wrapper on it, drop it into the pile, and let you pick it out. It was like picking out the rubber ball from under the walnut-shell. To your great surprise, you never were able to pick out the cake of soap around which was wrapped the $20 bill. Soapy wanted to go on over the pass to Dawson, but the Northwest Mounted Police politely but firmly refused permission.

"It was said that Soapy Smith owned the court, the post-office, and the church at Skagway. You couldn't help liking Soapy. He was the most gentlemanly crook 'that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat.' For example, a preacher came to him for a subscription to build a church. Soapy asked him how much he needed. The minister told him. Soapy said: 'Don't be a piker and go around asking for small amounts. Come out with me and we will raise the whole thing in a couple of hours.' Soapy and the minister went to each saloon, each gambling-house, and each merchant and raised the money within a few hours. Soapy would go in and say, 'We are building a church—you are assessed $100.' If the saloonkeeper or merchant demurred, Soapy would say: 'Are you going to come through with that $100 or not? If you don't, it will be apt to cost you ten times that amount in the long run.' They came through, for they knew Soapy would make good his threat. Naturally, after that the preacher was Soapy's friend for life, and couldn't believe that Soapy wasn't a big-hearted Westerner who was greatly misunderstood.

"Soapy's gang had a great contempt for the real-estate crooks. Soapy and his gang won their wealth in legitimate ways, such as gambling, running saloons, and confidence games. I doubt if there was ever a smoother bunko man than Soapy Smith. On July 4, 1898, Soapy was grand marshal of the Fourth of July program at Skagway. He had fifty mounted men in the parade. He offered President McKinley to furnish a company for the Spanish war, but this offer was declined. Soapy and his gang could part a man from his money the most expeditiously and painlessly of any bunch of grafters I ever saw. For example, a man came over the trail one day with a horse. He was going to take the boat that left next day for Seattle. He had a sign on his horse, 'For Sale—$100.'

He walked up and down the streets of Skagway, leading the horse, looking for a purchaser. One of Soapy's men examined the horse and decided to purchase it. The owner made out a bill of sale. The buyer handed him a $100 bill. A group of Soapy's men were standing around. One of them said: 'Let me see that bill; I think it's a counterfeit.' He looked at it and said: 'No, it seems to be a good bill after all.' One of the other men said. 'It doesn't look very good to me; let me see it.' The man who purchased the horse led the horse away while the discussion was going on as to the merits and demerits of the bill. The former owner of the horse said: 'Well, I will have to be going. Where is my $100 bill?' No one knew. It had disappeared. The man put up a terrible holler, but every one laughed at him.

(Continued on Page 13)

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tafoo Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, August 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kiukiang, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on Friday, August 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, August 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwahta, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Talee Maru, Captain O. Kawamwa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, August 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 25, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 26, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 250 Freight, Tel. C. 240 Passage.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Tuesday, August 26, at about 12 midnight. For Freight and passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Irene, Captain C. Shepperd, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain H. Y'amoto, will be despatched from the C.M.S.N. Co.'s Central Wharf on Aug. 22, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Captain C. Westerland, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on Aug. 22, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, August 22, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ningpo, Captain W. J. Freer, will leave on Sunday, August 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Aug. 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shansi, Captain J. E. Evans, will leave on Friday, August 22, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain C. Taylor, will leaev on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain F. P. Newberg, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on August 23, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Feright and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave on Sunday August 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Steamer Kwangping, on August 24, for Freight or passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. 319 Central 1115.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chusan, Captain Davies, will leave on Wednesday, August 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer Altai Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on August 26. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on Thursday, August 28. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Alaska Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on September 17. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

GENOA & MARSEILLES.—The Steamer Java Maru, Captain J. Furimura, will be despatched from Shanghai on September 28. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	Simbirsk	.. 14.00	..	..	..	..	13.00
Manila direct	E. of Russia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Japan & America, via Moji..	do	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
S'ria, via N'saki & V'vostock	do	..	..	..	b14.30	..	14.15
Manila direct	Venezuela	17 00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong and Manila	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok..	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	do	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	19.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	Suiyang	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow	Ningpo	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hangsang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, August 24							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, August 25.							
France, etc, ...	*Andre Lebon						
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Andre Lebon	..	a8.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Andre Lebon	8.00	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe..	Nanking	..	..	c14.00	..	..	13.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe via U.S.A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Tuesday, August 26.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.....	Shuntien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary mails will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on Friday, August 22.

† Parcels only.

A Registered articles at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 23.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post until 1 p.m.

D Money orders and parcel post until 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Siccawei Weather Report

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F, inches	29.83	29.87
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.10	-0.09
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.09	-0.07
Wind—Direction	SE	ESE
Wind—Miles per hour	37	56
Temperature (Farh.)	73°2	82°0
Humidity	98	67
Nebulosity (0-10) ..	1	1
Rainfall, inches	—	—

20.—Fine weather with moderate easterly breezes on our coast. The barometers have moderately fallen in Western China. A typhoon crosses Northern Luzon in a WNW direction.

21—Very fine weather. Moderate to fresh monsoon at the mouth of the Yangtze.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Taifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
*S.S. West Conab	Aug. 29	*S.S. West Vaca	Aug. —
*S.S. West Vaca	Sept. 12	S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 28
S.S. Venezuela	Sept. 13	*S.S. West Sequana ...	Sept. —
		S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 20

*Cargo only

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S.S. Colusa	S.S. Santa Cruz .....

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S.S. "WEST CACTUS" due Shanghai Sept. 15.
S.S. WEST IRIS due Shanghai Sept. 15.
S.S. ELKRIDGE due Shanghai, Oct. 5.

also

S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" "WEST HELIX" "WESTERN GLEN"
S.S. "WEST IBIS," "WEST CADDO," and "DUEL"
arrivals to be announced later.

Above steamers will call at Shanghai, homeward bound, when sufficient inducement offers.

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SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JIN KEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	———		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
O D W	———		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
S N B	June 19		Kinsha	Fr. gun-boat
O D W	July 15		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
P. & O. P. I	———		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
7 P.	July 26		Monocacy	Am. gun-boat
TKDD	Aug. 12		Samar	Am. gun-boat
2 C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
P. & M.	Aug. 20		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
1 C	Aug. 21	———	General Alava	Am. gun-boat

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	Aug. 23	Aug. 26

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid and Rotterdam.

	Tons		
*ALASKA MARU	18,000	Sept. 14	Sept. 17

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
JAVA MARU	15,000	J. Furimura,	Sept. 23	Sept. 28

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 27	Aug. 28

FOR HONGKONG

[redacted]

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T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU ..... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU ..... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU ..... Sept. 22, 1919

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	25nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th
S.S. "NILE"	OCT.	4th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	31st
S.S. "NANKING"	OCTOBER	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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(Subject to Alteration)

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	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Makamara,	Sept. 1
IYO MARU	12,599	Capt. K. Koakawa,	Sept. 15

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMI MARU	22,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 24
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Oct. 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Takahashi,	Sept. 5

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	7,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	Aug. 23
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Aug. 27
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Sept. 3

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Sept. 8

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Sept. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 8

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	Oct. 22
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Nov. 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
22.45	11.12		. .	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25		. .	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	73	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	1		220		2				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liucheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420		1				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.46	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

R. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	R. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Liucheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.48	9.30	d. Liucheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

A Story Of The Old Bad Days In Alaska

(Continued from page 11)

Finally they threatened to put him in jail for creating a disturbance if he didn't go aboard the ship and behave himself. The man was nearly frantic. The crowd dispersed. The owner of the horse hadn't the faintest idea which one of them had his bill. Every one he went to with his story of the horse-deal gave him the horse laugh. Finally one of Soapy's gang said: 'If you will go aboard your boat and quit your hollering I will take up a collection for you, though I greatly doubt your ever having the $100 bill you claim you had. They took up a collection and raised $10 or $15 for him, which settled the matter. He went away feeling grateful to them.

"All of the money secured in this way went into a common pot and was divided among the gang. One of the gang, who helped split the pot told me they had to pay $500 a week to the owners of the Skagway paper to keep them from publishing anything detrimental to the operation of Soapy Smith and his associates.

"There was considerable jealousy and bad blood between the real-estate grafters and the confidence gang under Soapy Smith. It was a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The honest citizens were afraid to criticise either side for fear of getting in bad."

But the villain invariably gets foiled the last chapter, and so it was in Skagway. However, before the grand falling out of rogues which permitted some honest men at least to get their dues, Soapy Smith and his gang indulged in further "reel" dramatics. As Mr. Lockley quotes the story:

"'Soapy' Smith led an adventurous life and came to a sudden and spectacular end," said Dedman. "The feud between the two factions in Skagway—the claim-jumpers and Soapy's gang—had been simmering for months. The end of Soapy's reign came with the robbing of a miner named Stewart, who had just come out from the Klondike with a poke of gold dust. He had about $2,700 in coarse gold. He put up at the Occidental Hotel. One of the clerks at the Occidental was in the pay of Soapy, and at once informed him that this man had placed $2,700 in dust in the hotel safe. One of the smoothest members of Soapy's gang was a man who looked very much like a minister—a sort of solemn, sad-looking chap, who would inspire confidence in any one. He came to Stewart and said he was on his way in to the gold-mines, but that he had heard so much about its being a fake and there being no gold there that he wanted actually to talk to some one who had been there. He wanted to see Stewart's gold, just to convince himself that there was gold in there. Stewart was very cautious and didn't care to show the gold.

"Finally several friends of the preacher appeared and were introduced to Stewart. They adjourned to a saloon and one after the other congratulated Stewart on his luck, and set up the drinks. Finally one of the men said, after Stewart had accepted from various member of the gang: 'There is an ugly rumor going around town that you haven't any gold; that you are just faking about it.' Stewart was indignant and offered to go over to the hotel and get his poke of gold just to prove that he was no fakir. One of the men went with him. The bag of gold dust was brought back to the saloon. They went into the back room to look at it. It was passed from hand to hand and within two minutes it had disappeared. Stewart's new-found friends helped him try to locate it, but it had gone beyond recall. Stewart went out, vowing vengeance. He went to the other gang and told them that if miners were to be held up in broad daylight he would fill the Seattle paper with the outrage so no one else would come to their town.

"A Committee of thirteen was appointed to investigate the loss of Stewart's gold. One of Soapy's gang got cold feet and started for Dyea. Soapy brought him back, pulled a gun from his belt and told the fellow what he thought of him. He kicked him all the way to the saloon used as their headquarters. The man subsided meekly and promised thereafter to obey orders.

"The committee of thirteen met on Sylvester's wharf. Word came to Soapy that they were planning mischief against him and his association. Soapy had been drinking. When the word came to him he said: 'I will go down there and chase the whole bunch into the bay.' Soapy took his rifle and started for the wharf. Frank H. Reed was on guard and told Soapy he couldn't come in. Soapy started for Reed with his rifle. Reed caught the barrel of the rifle and pushed it down just as Soapy fired. The bullet went through Reed's groin. As Reed fell he shot Soapy with his revolver through the heart. Dr. Cornelius, who runs the Cornelius Hotel here at Portland, was one of the men who performed the autopsy over Soapy Smith.

"The death of Reed and Soapy Smith started a clean-up of Skagway. Everyone got a gun. The council of thirteen took charge of the situation and twenty-seven men were deported on a British boat. A gun was poked in the ribs of each of the twenty-seven men and he was asked if he was leaving of his own free will. All assented. They were landed at Vancouver, B. C. Before going aboard the boat at Skagway they were told that if they ever returned to Skagway they would join Soapy Smith. That ended the reign of terror at Skagway and law and order thereafter were enforced."

Japanese Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
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Incomplete dislocations.
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P.252 Nanking Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hwahtá left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of July 18, left Saigon for Haiphong, Hongkong & Shanghai on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday, August 31.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Hemilin left Hongkong at ten o'clock Monday morning and is due in Gutzlaff at 5 o'clock this morning.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday and is due here on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow next Monday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen yesterday morning and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau today at 7:30 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok and Nagasaki on Wednesday morning and will sail for the same ports this evening. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will be despatched from Marseilles via Hongkong and ports on Monday and the tender Whangpoo with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 o'clock the same morning.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today and is due at Woosung early Monday morning. The Nanking sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco the same evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax arrived in Shanghai from New York via Suez yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Jason from New York via Panama, which was long delayed at Vladivostok, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports yesterday afternoon and will sail for Hongkong via Manila this afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagoya will leave Kobe for Shanghai on August 30 and is due here on September 2. The Nagoya sails for London and ports on September 4.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday and is due here on August 29.

The B.I. s.s. Gablonz is due in Shanghai this morning and will mooring off the Lower Hongkew Wharf at 9:30 o'clock. The tender with inward bound passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 11 o'clock.

The B.I. s.s. Itola will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Monday.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Empress of Russia from Shanghai on July 12 arrived at New York on August 6.

The U.S.S. General Alava arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due at Woosung from Vancouver late Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$387½ B.
Chartered	[illegible]
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$435
North China	$220
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 200 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 280 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$28½ S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Ind.-China Def	$180
Indo-China Pref....	
"Shell"	190/—
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 40½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 38½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18½
Oriental Cons	21/—
Raub	$2.10 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$165 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 120 S.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 25¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 97
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 99 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 78
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½
Weihaiwei Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.).	[illegible]
China Realty (pref.)	[illegible]
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 303 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 80 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 212½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 120 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 202 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 27 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$183 B.
Green Island	$8½ B.
Langkats ..... Tls.	Tls. 19¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 107½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.40 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¾
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
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Kapala	[illegible] 0.60
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Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Aug. 25

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 22

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per R.M.S. E. of Russia....Aug. 24

From India, etc.

Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera..Aug. 28

From France

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....Aug. 31

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.30	....	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	20.25
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	21.2
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.5
Yehsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.25
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.06	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	22.58
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	23.47
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19.35	....	....	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou ..... dep	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36	19.03
Yehsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40	19.35
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....	20.33
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	9.06	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...	*22.23*
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.23	....	22.17
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.23	....	22.25
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.5	....	22.45

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	23.00	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....	Konzenchiao ..	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

R. Restaurant Car.

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FRIDAY, August 29th.—At 408 Avenue Joffre, **Superior Household Furniture,** at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 27th.—Sundry Sound and Damaged Cargo, 2.30 p.m.

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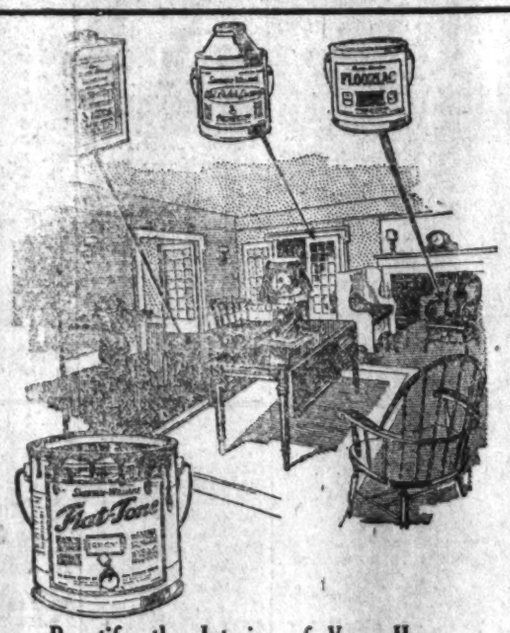

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(11)

WUSIH FEELS EFFECTS OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Wave Of Disease Makes Sudden Appearance And Then Begins To Subside

(China Press Correspondence)

Wusih, August 20.—St. Andrew's Hospital was full almost to overrunning, with 65 patients in the wards and practically all the beds full, with the doctors and nurses all busy, and then—suddenly, with no warning the cholera patients began coming in. They came on boats, in ricshas, in chairs, on beds or doors carried by friends; they were brought into the dispensary or laid on the grass outside the gate—some were recently stricken and many, perhaps most, were in the last stages. They could not be admitted into the hospital and infect the other patients and there was no place else to put them.

Once they began coming they came in crowds; the largest day saw 69 patients treated. After treatment they were put back on their boats and kept there at the hospital gate so that the doctors could follow up the treatment or they were placed on the grass plot and watched over by their friends. Then the situation became so desperate that Dr. Lee called the Rev. E. R. Dyer into consultation and with the consent of Bishop Graves, obtained by telegraph, St. Mark's School for Boys, only five minutes' walk from the Hospital, was opened as an emergency hospital.

Doctors were obtained from St. Luke's in Shanghai, every one about was put to some sort of work, and from six in the morning till midnight every day for a couple of weeks relief measures went on full blast. No more patients were taken into St. Andrew's, and the dispensary was closed, only being reopened again on August 15. Everybody and everything was placed at the disposal of the Emergency Hospital for those afflicted with cholera. To date, something over 535 patients have been treated, of whom 425 have had saline transfusion.

This treatment is the marvel of the age—at least to one who lived here through the plague of 1902 and saw patients die by the tens, and saw a city in which a coffin could not be bought and people were buying the lumber to have carpenters make the coffins in front of their houses. Now, the number of deaths is wonderfully few. Of all this large number only three or four who have come early enough and have stayed long enough have succumbed to the disease; nearly all deaths have been of those who came too late and were practically dead on arrival. Even including those in the number there have not been very many. Some most remarkable cures were effected, which show what the new treatment can do.

One man died just as he arrived at the hospital and the people who brought him laid him down on the open space next door, refusing to take him away at the demand of the owner of the lot. Dr. Lee was called from the Hospital to help, and when he came out felt that the man had some little pulse left, took him in, gave him treatment—and he recovered. Another man recovered so quickly that he stated he was going home—the same day he had come in! This being refused him, he asked for his noonday rice. A further refusal was followed by a request for at least a cigarette—also followed by refusal. A policeman in very bad condition came in, recovered the same day the treatment was administered, went out and did some work, walked a considerable distance and ate a hearty meal. The next day he was back again with an attack that was worse than the first had been. He was brought through, however, and the next time remained in the hospital until discharged by the doctor.

Now, the epidemic seems to have nearly run its course. It began outside the South Gate, went through the city, then outside the North Gate, and recently has been receding into the country at the North of the city. There are only a few patients in the Emergency Hospital, and unless there is a recrudescence it will be possible to restore the School to its normal order and open for school work as usual early in September. The gentry have been interested in having the epidemic met, and subscribed about $600 for the work of the Emergency Hospital. $300 has been paid in, and the remainder is on call, but as the smaller amount has not yet been used the call is not made. The small cost is due largely to the generosity of St. Andrew's, through Dr. Lee. It seems really almost like magic that so many lives could be saved, and at so exceedingly small an outlay of money.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPING TO TIBETAN SETTLEMENT

Military Governors And Other Officials Of Western Provinces Seeking To Interfere

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 1.—The military governors and commanders of the far-western provinces are trying to assert their independence in dealing with the affairs along the Tibetan border, and to prevent a settlement of the controversies between Tibetan and Chinese forces by the central government. Ever since the question arose of settling the Tibetan border question by a conference in Peking between the Chinese foreign office and the British representatives of Tibet in consort with the British embassy, messages have been coming in daily from Szechuen, Kansu and Yunnan asking for reinforcements and warning of the threatening actions of the Tibetan border tribes. Yesterday General Hsiung of Szechuen wired proposing a joint expeditionary force to the border by the forces of the three provinces. Another plan submitted by wire was for an expedition from the Frontier Defense Bureau to be sent to Szechuen. The Szechuen general at the same time openly demanded that the government reject the interference of a third party in the Tibetan negotiations.

actually breaking the terms of the armistice or of proceeding against the other until the armistice expires in October. Before that time some arrangement of a permanent character will have been reached, it is hoped, on the basis of the tri-partite agreement of 1914 guaranteeing the respective interests of Great Britain, Tibet and China. The Tibetans have sent an official representative to Peking who is said to be lately arrived in town, to plead their case on the border questions. All negotiations on the Tibetan side of the case have been intrusted to their British representatives, it is understood. The Chinese western provinces meanwhile have so long been free to carry on their own private affairs for their own interests without action from Peking that they are inclined to interfere in the settlement made diplomatically rather than by the use of local strategy.

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